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ABSTRACT

This longitudinal study examined the characteristics of men 45-59 years of age which appeared to be most important in explaining variations in labor force participation, unemployment experience, and various types of labor mobility. In 1966, interviews were conducted with 5,000 civilian men between 45 and 59 years of age. This report covers the second phase of the 5-year study which described magnitude of patterns of change. Of the 5,030 members interviewed in 1966, fewer than 300 were not reinterviewed in 1967. The largest change which occurred in terms of personal characteristics was the health of the respondents. About one-fifth reported some change between the first two interviews. Not much change was reported in labor and employment status. During the year, net change for whites and Negroes was a 0.7 and 2.4 percent decline in employment. Although men in this age group usually had stable job attachments, job changing during the years was by no means negligible. One in ten worked for a different employer in 1967. Interview schedules, a glossary, and sampling, interviewing, and estimating procedures are appended. A report on the initial interviews of the study is available as ED 026 525 (RIE June 1969). (BC)

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THE PRE-RETIREMENT YEARS: A longitudinal study of labor market experience of men

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FOREWORD

This volume is a brief progress report on a longitudinal study of the labor market experience of middle-aged men. In early 1965, the Center for Human Resource Research, under a contract with the United States Department of Labor, began the planning of longitudinal studies of the labor market experience of four subsets of the United States population: men 45-59 years of age, women 30-44 years of age, and young men and women 14-24 years of age.

Cost considerations dictated limiting the population covered; given that constraint, these four groups were selected for study because each faces special labor market problems that are challenging to policy makers. In the case of the older male group these problems are reflected in a tendency for unemployment, when it occurs, to be of longer-than-average duration and in the fact that average annual incomes of males decline continuously with advancing age beyond the mid-forties. In the case of the older of the two groups of women the special problems are those associated with reentry into the labor force on the part of a great many married women after their children no longer require their continuous presence at home. For the young men and women, of course, the problems are those revolving around the process of occupational choice and include both the preparation for work and the frequently difficult period of accommodation to the labor market when formal schooling has been completed.

While the more-or-less unique problems of each of the subject groups to some extent dictate separate orientations for the four studies, there is, nevertheless, a general conceptual framework and a general set of objectives common to all of them. Each of the four studies views the experience and behavior of individuals in the labor market as resulting from an interaction between the characteristics of the environment and a variety of demographic, economic, social, and attitudinal characteristics of the individual. Each study seeks to identify those characteristics that appear to be most important in explaining variations in several important facets of labor market experience: labor force participation, unemployment experience, and various types of labor mobility. Knowledge of this kind may be expected to make an important contribution to our understanding of the way in which labor markets operate and thus to be useful for the development and implementation of appropriate labor market policies.

For each of the four population groups described above, a national probability sample of the noninstitutional civilian population has been drawn by the Bureau of the Census. Members of each sample are being surveyed annually for a five-year period. This report, the second in the series on the older group of men, summarizes some of the findings of the second round of interviews with that cohort that were conducted in mid-1967. Based exclusively on tabular data, its primary purpose is to describe the magnitude and patterns of change that occurred in the labor market status of the men during the 12-month period between the first and second surveys. More intensive analyses of the data will be made at a later date, but the unique nature of some of the data already available has argued for its immediate publication.

Both the overall study and the present report are the product of the joint effort of a great many persons, not all of whom are even known to us. The research staff of the Center has enjoyed the continuous expert and friendly collaboration of personnel of the Bureau of the Census, which, under a separate contract with the Department of Labor, is responsible for developing the samples, conducting all of the interviews, processing the data, and preparing the tabulations we have requested. We are particularly indebted to Daniel Levine, Chief of the Demographic Surveys Division; to George Hall, Assistant Chief of the Division, who has worked with us continuously from the very inception of the project; and to Marie Argana, Richard Dodge, Marvin Thompson, and Alan Jones who either currently or at some time during the past two years have been intimately involved in and have made substantial contributions to the project. We wish also to acknowledge our indebtedness to Rex Pullin and his staff of the Field Division, who were responsible for the collection of the data; to David Lipscomb and his staff of the Systems Division for editing and coding the interview schedules; and to Catherine Neafsey, Anthony Woodell, and their associates for the computer work.

The advice and counsel of many persons in the Department of Labor have been very helpful to us both in designing the study and in interpreting its findings. Without in any way implicating them in whatever deficiencies may exist in this report, we wish to acknowledge especially the continuous interest and support of Howard Rosen, Director of the Office of Manpower Research and the valuable advice provided by Stuart Garfinkle and Jacob Schiffman, who, as our principal contacts in the Office of Manpower Research, have worked closely with us from the outset and have made numerous suggestions for improving a preliminary version of this report.

The authors are heavily indebted to other members of the Center's staff, even though it is frequently difficult to isolate their specific contributions. Jack Meyer, Gilbert Nestel, John Shea, Ruth Spitz, and Frederick Zeller carefully reviewed a preliminary version of the manuscript and made numerous suggestions for its improvement. Ellen Mumma and Betsy Schmidt were responsible for preparing the tables and checking the manuscript in addition to serving as principal liaisons with the Census Bureau. Dortha Gilbert cheerfully and expertly typed the several versions of text and tables.

The Ohio State University
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I INTRODUCTION

How much change occurs during the course of a year in the labor market status of middle-aged men? To what extent do they move into and out of employment, among jobs, and from one local labor market area to another? In what respects do the men who make these changes differ from those who do not? It is to questions of these kinds that the present report is addressed.

In the summer of 1966, interviews were conducted with a representative national sample of about 5,000 civilian men who were then between 45 and 59 years of age[1]--the initial phase of a five-year longitudinal analysis of their labor market behavior and experience. That survey, which was designed to set the stage for the longitudinal analysis to follow, has been reported in the first volume of this series.[2] The second round of interviews with the same men was carried out 12 months after the first--in mid-1967. The present document, which is intended simply as a progress report on the longitudinal study, is based on both the first and second interviews. Its purpose is to describe the magnitude and the patterns of change that have occurred during the one-year period in the labor market status of members of the sample and in certain other characteristics that have an important effect on labor market activity.

Noninterview Rate, 1967

Of the 5,030 members of the sample interviewed in 1966, fewer than 300 were not reinterviewed in 1967. Death took 1.2 percent of the original sample (1.2 percent of the whites and 1.9 percent of the blacks[3]). The death rate was as high as 8.2 percent among the approximately half million men who were reported unable to work in 1966--7.8 percent of the whites and 10.4 percent of the blacks in this category.

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[1] For a description of the sample design, see Appendix B.

[2] Herbert S. Parnes, Belton M. Fleisher, Robert C. Miljus, Ruth S. Spitz, and Associates, The Pre-Retirement Years: A Longitudinal Study of the Labor Market Experience of the Cohort of Men 45-59 Years of Age, Vol. I (Columbus: The Ohio State University Center for Human Resource Research, October, 1968). This volume will henceforth be referred to simply as The Pre-Retirement Years, Vol. I.

The attrition rate due to factors other than death was only 4.6 percent, of which 2.5 percent represented refusals and 2.1 percent resulted from inability to locate the respondent.[4] Among white men, refusal was more common than "disappearance" (2.6 percent versus 2.0 percent). Among blacks the reverse was true; refusals amounted to only 1.4 percent in contrast with a "disappearance rate" of 3.1 percent.

A detailed breakdown of the noninterview rate by selected demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the respondents is presented in Tables A-1 to A-4. The rate of noninterviews attributable to refusal or inability to locate was somewhat higher than average among the youngest age group (those who were 45-49 in 1966), the best educated (13 or more years of schooling), the nonmarried, and those who had been most mobile prior to 1966 (e.g., those with less than one year of service in their 1966 jobs). The variation, nevertheless, is small and thus not likely to lead to serious biases in the analysis. None of the characteristics studied are associated with a noninterview rate that departs from the average by more than 4 percentage points, and most vary by only 1 or 2 percentage points.

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[3] At the expense of some accuracy, we are using the term "black" throughout these reports instead of the more conventional "nonwhite," because we feel that the latter term is both awkward and invidious. In official data on the United States labor force, the "nonwhite" category--more recently designated as "Negro and other"--includes such groups as Indians, Chinese, and Japanese as well as Negroes. However, since Negroes constitute over 90 percent of the total "nonwhite" category, their characteristics are, by and large, the characteristics of the total, and it is generally understood that data on "nonwhites" are descriptive of Negroes, but not, for example, of Chinese-Americans. Our data are classified into the two color groups in the same way as the official data, but the interpretations that would in any case be drawn are made more explicit by referring in tables, as well as in the text, to all those who are not Caucasian as "black."

[4] This includes a small number of cases (0.3 percent of the 1966 respondents) in which the respondent was inaccessible to the interviewer even though his location was ascertained.

II CHANGES IN SELECTED PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS, 1966-1967

Theoretical considerations, as well as our findings in the initial survey, lead us to expect that the labor market experience and behavior of men in this age cohort will be affected by, among other things, their health, education and training, and marital status. In this section, we describe the changes during the 12-month period between the two interviews in these explanatory variables. The extent and character of such changes are of interest in their own right; also, an understanding of how they are related to age and color will facilitate the interpretation of the data to be presented later. In addition, this section examines the distribution of the sample by family income and the extent of movement across the poverty income threshold between the first two years of the study.

Health and Physical Condition

Whether the respondent had health or physical problems was ascertained in the initial survey by asking whether health or physical condition prevented working or limited the kind or amount of work that could be done. In the 1967 survey, respondents were asked, "Would you say your health or physical condition now is better, about the same, or worse than a year ago?" Those who answered either "better" or "worse" were asked in what way their health or physical condition had changed and whether the change had any effect upon the kind or amount of work they could do. Four-fifths of all the men interviewed in 1967--80 percent of the whites and 78 percent of the blacks--reported their health unchanged between the two interview dates (Table 1). White men were approximately equally likely to have reported an improvement or a deterioration in their health, about 10 percent being in each category. In the case of the blacks, the proportion whose health worsened (13 percent) is somewhat greater than the proportion whose health improved (9 percent).

Among both whites and blacks there is a fairly substantial relationship between the age of the respondent and the direction of change in his health. Among whites, 83 percent of those who were 45-49 years of age at the time of the first survey reported their health unchanged as compared with only 78 percent of those 55-59 years of age. In the case of blacks, the corresponding difference is even greater--81 percent versus 72 percent. Between the youngest and oldest age groups of whites there is a 3 percentage point difference in the proportion reporting a worsening of health (8 percent versus 11 percent). For the blacks the spread is 7 percentage points (11 percent versus 18 percent).

Table 1 Comparison of Health Condition in 1966 and 1967, by 1966 Age and Color

(Percentage distribution)

Comparison of health, 1966 and 1967	45-49	50-54	55-59	Total or average
	WHITES			
Health better in 1967 than in 1966	9	10	11	10
Health same in 1967 as in 1966	83	79	78	80
Health worse in 1967 than in 1966	8	10	11	10
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total number (thousands)	4,646	4,396	3,781	12,823
	BLACKS			
Health better in 1967 than in 1966	8	9	10	9
Health same in 1967 as in 1966	81	78	72	78
Health worse in 1967 than in 1966	11	12	18	13
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total number (thousands)	485	450	375	1,310

NOTE: For general notes on interpretation of tables, see Appendix A.

When change in health between 1966 and 1967 is related to the health condition of the respondent in 1966, the following relationships are evident (Table A-5):

1. Men whose work was unaffected by health problems in 1966 divide fairly equally between those whose health improved and those whose health deteriorated, although the small differences that exist are in opposite directions for the two color groups. In the case of the whites, about 9 percent report better health and 6 percent worse health; among blacks, 7 percent report an improvement in health and 9 percent a deterioration.

2. Of those who had health problems in 1966 that affected their work, almost twice as many experienced deterioration between 1966 and 1967 as experienced improvement. For white men, the respective percentages are 22 and 13; for black, 29 percent and 15 percent.

3. Among men whose health affected their work in 1966, about half of the improvement in health that took place enhanced their ability to work. This proportion is reasonably stable among all age and color groups.

4. Men whose work was unaffected by health in 1966 but whose health worsened between 1966 and 1967 divide almost equally between those whose ability to work was affected by the change in health and those for whom this was not the case.

Training

At the time of the 1966 survey, about half of the total number of men in the age cohort had at one time or another during their lives taken some kind of vocational training outside the regular school system. The proportion was 51 percent in the case of white men and 30 percent in the case of the black men. In the 12-month period between the two surveys, 10 percent of the men participated in vocational training of some type (Table A-6). It is noteworthy that this proportion is a fifth as great as the proportion who in the first survey had reported receiving such training in their entire careers. This could reflect the greater prevalence of training programs in recent years or the fact that a good portion of the training that takes place each year involves men who have previously been through other programs. It may also be that faulty recall resulted in the understatement of the lifetime amount of training reported in 1966.

In any case, it is interesting that the relationship between whites and blacks was the same for the one-year period as for the total period up to 1966. In each case, black men were only three-fifths as likely as white men to have participated in training programs.

For white men, professional, technical, and managerial training is certainly the most prevalent, accounting for two-thirds of the total. Among blacks, on the other hand, such courses account for only one-third of the total. For both color groups, training during the year was somewhat more likely for men in their late forties than for those who were in their fifties. About 12 percent of the former as compared with 8 percent of the latter received training between the dates of the two interviews.

Marital Status

Among men in the age cohort under consideration, marital status is extremely stable over a 12-month period (Table A-7). Only 1.3 percent of the white men and 3.9 percent of the black changed their marital status between the times of the interviews in 1966 and 1967. Among white men, 1 percent of those who had been married and living with their wives in 1966 were either widowed (0.4 percent) or divorced or separated (0.5 percent) in 1967. In the case of the blacks, the corresponding proportion was 3 percent--1.2 percent having become widowed and 1.8 percent divorced or separated. This change was most pronounced among the youngest age group of married blacks, of whom 3.4 percent had been separated or divorced and 1.4 percent widowed. Thus, the intercolor difference in marital status that prevailed during the first survey was intensified by the changes that occurred since then.

Family Income

The median family income in calendar year 1966 for married respondents living with their wives was $9,528 in the case of white men and $6,018 for black men. These amounts represented increases over the corresponding figures for 1965 of 3.9 percent for the white men and 11.1 percent for the black. As these figures imply, the relative intercolor differential shrank somewhat between the two years, from 69 percent in 1965 to 58 percent in 1966. The absolute differential was also reduced somewhat, from $3,735 in 1965 to $3,510 in 1966.

The incidence of poverty   Using the "economy budget" definitions of poverty income levels developed by Mollie Orshansky,[5] 7 percent of the families headed by white respondents were in poverty in 1965, compared to 24 percent of the black families. In 1966, the proportions were slightly smaller: 6 percent and 23 percent, respectively (Table A-8). Even among middle-aged men, whose children are frequently of working age, poverty is much more frequent among those with large than with small families. This fact, coupled with the tendency of married blacks to have larger families than whites, implies that family size explains part of the intercolor difference in the incidence of poverty. The data in Table A-8 show that this is indeed the case. Overall, black families are 3.6 times as likely as white to be in poverty, but the ratio is this high in only one size-of-family category. Nevertheless, it must be noted that in no family-size category is the incidence of poverty less than twice as great for blacks as for whites.

Movement across the poverty line   Within all family-size categories, the proportions of families below the poverty level were remarkably stable from 1965 to 1966. However, there was substantial movement of families across the poverty line in both directions. Of those who were in poverty in 1965, 48 percent of the whites and 24 percent of the blacks had escaped by 1966. The data make it clear that poverty status is far more invariant for black families than for white. It is also clear that large family size makes the stability of poverty status much more likely. This relationship is especially pronounced in the case of whites. For example, among white families with eight or more members in 1966, 73 percent of those in poverty in 1965 also had poverty income levels in 1966. For families with three members, on the other hand, this proportion was only 38 percent. However, families consisting of only husband and wife were more likely than those with three members both to be in poverty in 1965 and to remain in poverty both years. Perhaps this is attributable in part to the older age of men in families without children and in part to the fact that, by definition, there can be no income recipients in such families other than husband and wife.

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[5] See Table A-8, footnote (t).

Summary

Of the several characteristics that have been examined in this section because of their presumed influence on labor market behavior, the most volatile over a 12-month period is the reported health of the respondents. About a fifth of the respondents reported some change between the first two interviews, approximately equally divided between better and worse. A worsening of health was somewhat more likely among black men than white men and among the older than the younger of both color groups. Deterioration was far more likely among men who experienced health problems a year earlier than among those who did not.

Very little change occurs during a one-year period in the marital status of men in this age category. However, the little change that occurred between 1966 and 1967 was more prevalent among blacks than among whites and tended to increase the differential between the two color groups in the proportion who are married and living with their wives.

Between calendar year 1965 and 1966 there were gains in total family money income for both whites and blacks. The relative increase in median income was almost three times as great for black as for white families (11.1 percent versus 3.9 percent). Nevertheless, 1966 median income for the black families was less than two-thirds that of the white. In both years the blacks were far more likely than whites to have incomes under official "poverty" levels. Within each color group, the probability of poverty increased with size of family, beginning with families of three members. Differences in family size between whites and blacks accounted for a small part of the intercolor difference in the incidence of poverty, but blacks had substantially higher poverty rates than whites within every size-of-family category. Substantial numbers of families who were in poverty in 1966 had moved above the threshold in 1967, but the probability of so doing was far greater for whites than blacks and, within both color groups, diminished as family size increased.

III CHANGES IN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Net Changes in Current Labor Force and Employment Status

Among the men who were interviewed in both years, there was a small net flow out of the labor force between 1966 and 1967. The labor force participation rate in the survey week dropped 0.6 percentage point for the white men and 2.0 points for the black (Table 2). Also, unemployment increased very slightly, by 0.1 percent of the total number of white men and by 0.4 percent of the black respondents. As a consequence, the net decline in the proportion of the total sample that was employed was 0.7 percentage point in the cases of whites and 2.4 points for the blacks.

Table 2 Labor Force and Employment Status of 1967 Respondents in 1966 and 1967, by Color

(Percentage distribution)

Status	WHITES		BLACKS	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
Employed	93.1	92.4	89.3	86.9
Unemployed	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.3
Out of labor force	5.7	6.3	8.8	10.8
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number (thousands)	12,823	12,823	1,310	1,310

NOTE: For general notes on interpretation of tables, see Appendix A.

These differences are, to be sure, very small; nevertheless the fact that they relate to the same individuals in the two years and therefore cannot be explained by sampling variation makes them worthy of emphasis. Since the demand conditions for adult male labor, as measured by the relevant unemployment rates, were apparently at least as good in mid-1967 as in mid-1966,[6] the changes that occurred between the two surveys may be thought of as representing primarily the effect of aging of the cohort one year, and all that that implies with respect to factors affecting labor force participation and susceptibility to unemployment.

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[6] The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate for men 20 years and older stood at 2.6 percent in June of both years and at 2.6 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively, for July, 1966, and July, 1967.

Of particular interest in this connection is the fact that the intercolor difference in labor force participation rates and unemployment rates which prevailed in 1966 had widened by 1967.[7] As a result, the difference in the proportion of whites and blacks who were employed rose from 3.8 percentage points (93.1 percent of the whites and 89.3 percent of the blacks in 1966) to 5.5 percentage points (92.4 percent and 86.9 percent, respectively, in 1967). Furthermore, the data for 1967 probably understate the intercolor difference in labor force participation and unemployment rates that would have been calculated had all of the respondents in 1966 who were still alive been reinterviewed in 1967.[8]

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[7] Perhaps it is worthy of mention that the same conclusion does not emerge when comparisons are made between the 52-week period in calendar 1965 and the 52-week period preceding the 1967 interview (see footnote 1 above). On that basis, the proportion with one or more weeks of unemployment decreased from 9.1 percent to 8.5 percent for the whites and from 16.6 percent to 14.9 percent for the blacks. Moreover, the proportions with no weeks out of the labor force increased for the whites from 83.3 percent to 85.4 percent and, for the blacks, from 79.8 percent to 82.3 percent. Thus, in contrast to data on current status, these data show improvement for both color groups and relatively greater improvement for blacks than for whites. Our explanation of this seeming paradox is that although economic conditions were about the same when the two surveys were taken (see footnote 6), conditions improved substantially (as measured by the male unemployment rate) between calendar 1965 and the 12-month period between mid-1966 and mid-1967. Thus, the effects of aging of the sample by one year that are seen in the survey week data may have been overbalanced by the effects of increases in demand; and it is consistent with the cyclical behavior of unemployment rates for whites and blacks to believe that the improvement in demand had relatively greater impact on the blacks than on the whites.

[8] If the nonrespondents in 1967 who were still alive are assumed to have experienced the same net change in labor force participation rates and unemployment rates between 1966 and 1967 as the respondents, the adjusted 1967 labor force participation rates for the survivors of the 1966 sample would have been 93.9 percent for whites and 89.0 percent for blacks. The corresponding unemployment rates would be 1.4 percent and 3.0 percent.

Gross Changes in Current Labor Force and Employment Status

The stability of labor market status over this one-year period for the vast majority of men in the age cohort under consideration is highlighted in Table 3, which shows the gross changes that occurred from one survey week to the other among men interviewed in both years. Nine-tenths (90.8 percent) of the whites and 84.9 percent of the blacks were employed at the time of the survey in both years, while 4.6 percent of the whites and 7.8 percent of the blacks were out of the labor force both years and 0.4 and 0.3 percent, respectively, were unemployed at the time of each survey. The remaining 4.2 percent of the whites and 7.0 percent of the blacks moved from one category to another. Moves out of the labor force from employment were the dominant type of shift, accounting for slightly over one-third of the status changes in each color group. It is important to note that most of the movement out of the labor force between the two survey dates was directly from employment rather than from an unemployed status. Additional data not shown in Table 3 indicate that four-fifths of the

Table 3 Comparative Labor Force and Employment Status, Survey Weeks 1966 and 1967, by Color

(Percentage distribution)

Comparison of status in survey weeks, 1966 and 1967	WHITES	BLACKS
Employed both years	90.8	84.9
Employed 1966 - unemployed 1967	0.8	1.8
Employed 1966 - out of labor force 1967	1.5	2.6
Unemployed both years	0.4	0.3
Unemployed 1966 - employed 1967	0.7	1.2
Unemployed 1966 - out of labor force 1967	0.2	0.4
Out of labor force both years	4.6	7.8
Out of labor force 1966 - employed 1967	0.9	0.8
Out of labor force 1966 - unemployed 1967	0.2	0.2
Total percent	100.0	100.0
Total number (thousands)	12,823	1,310

NOTE: For general notes on interpretation of tables, see Appendex A.

whites and three-fifths of the blacks who moved from an employed status in 1966 to an out-of-the-labor-force status in 1967 experienced no unemployment during the intervening year. Nevertheless, those who moved out of the labor force were more likely than others to have experienced some unemployment during the year.

The stability of labor market status during the course of a year is obviously overstated by a measure based exclusively on a man's situation in the terminal weeks. If we focus instead on the 52-week period from the time of the 1966 interview to the interview in 1967, only 78 percent of the whites and 70 percent of the blacks were continuously employed. A tenth of the whites and 17 percent of the blacks experienced at least one week of unemployment, while 17 and 20 percent, respectively, were out of the labor force for at least one week.

Some Correlates of Change

Age Instability in labor force participation is consistently related to age, although the differences between men in their late forties and those in their early fifties are not nearly so pronounced as between the latter and those in their late fifties (Table A-9). The oldest of the three age categories has a substantially higher-than-average proportion of men who were out of the labor force at both survey dates and slightly higher proportions who left or reentered the labor force between the 1966 and 1967 interviews. The differences are somewhat more pronounced for the black men than for the white.

Occupation There is a rather substantial difference between white-collar and other workers in stability of labor force participation (Table A-10). Among whites, only 4 percent of the white-collar workers were out of the labor force at the time of one or both surveys, in contrast with 9 percent of the blue-collar and farm groups and 12 percent of the service workers. Among blacks, the differences are even more pronounced: 4 percent of the white-collar group compared to 12 percent of the blue-collar, 13 percent of service workers, and 18 percent of farm workers. It is noteworthy that in the white-collar category there is no difference between the two color groups in the percentage out of the labor force in either or both years.

Marital status There are so few men whose marital status changed during the 12-month period between the two surveys that it is not possible to ascertain what relationship, if any, such changes bore to changes in labor market status. Nevertheless, the more stable employment patterns of married men that were found in the first survey continue to be manifest when the two-year record is examined (Table A-11). Among white men who at the time of the 1966 interview were married, 94 percent were in the labor force in both survey weeks, in contrast to 85 percent or less for other marital status categories.

The corresponding percentages for the blacks were 90 and 84. Among both color groups, especially high fractions of the never-married and of the widowers were out of the labor force at both surveys.

Substantially the same picture is provided by data on labor force participation over a longer period of time. In the 1966 interview, respondents were asked the number of weeks of employment and unemployment they had experienced in calendar year 1965, and in the 1967 interview the same question was asked relating to the 12-month period between the two interviews. On the basis of responses to these questions, Table 4, shows the proportions with full-year labor force attachment in both 12-month periods. Among whites, the proportion of married men with full-year attachment in both periods was 76 percent, in contrast with 69 percent of those who were not married. In the case of the blacks, the corresponding percentages were 74 and 60.

Table 4 Proportion of Men with 52 Weeks of Labor Force Participation and Proportion with No Weeks of Unemployment, 1966 and 1967,(a) by 1966 Marital Status and Color

1966 Marital status	Total number (thousands)	Proportion with no unemployment in 1966 and in 1967	Proportion in labor force 52 weeks in 1966 and in 1967
	WHITES		
Married(b)	11,588	87	76
All other	1,208	81	69
	BLACKS		
Married(b)	1,069	78	74
All other	236	68	60

NOTE: For general notes on interpretation of tables, see Appendix A.

(a) In the 1966 interview, the reference period was calendar year 1965. In the 1967 interview, it was the 12-month period between the 1966 and 1967 interviews.

(b) Unless otherwise specified, the term "married" refers to respondents who were married with spouse present at the time of the interview.

Unemployment is also considerably more prevalent among nonmarried men than among those who are married. Among whites, 13 percent of the married men experienced some unemployment during the two one-year periods, in contrast to 19 percent of those who were not married. The corresponding proportions for the blacks were 22 percent and 32 percent.

Health The strong influence of health on the labor force participation of men in the age cohort under consideration is reflected in several ways. Of the majority of men who reported no health problem affecting work in 1966 and either the same or an improved health condition in 1967, virtually *all* were in the labor force at the time of the survey in both years (99 percent of the whites and 99 percent of the blacks) (Table A-12). At the other extreme, of those with 1966 health problems that *worsened* between the two survey dates, only 75 percent of the whites and 61 percent of the blacks were in the labor force at both dates. It should be noted that this intercolor difference, which is rather pronounced for the total age cohort and is as much as 14 percentage points for those with worsened health problems, does not prevail for those reporting no health problems either year.

Men who reported a deterioration of health between 1966 and 1967 were considerably more likely to have moved out of the labor force between the two survey dates, irrespective of their health condition in 1966. The tendency was much more pronounced, however, among those who already were plagued with a health problem in 1966. Thus, among white men with 1966 health problems that became more severe, 15 percent had moved out of the labor force between 1966 and 1967. Among blacks, the corresponding figure was 24 percent.

Although not shown in Table A-12, the same relationships have been examined within each age group. The relationships that have been described for the total cohort obtain within each of the three age categories. Worse health was no more likely to lead to labor force withdrawal between the two years for older than for younger men. However, the older men who had health problems in both years were more likely than their younger counterparts to have been outside the labor force in *both* years.

The effects of changes in health on labor force status are also revealed by data on number of weeks of labor force participation in the year preceding each survey (Table A-13). Specifically, the following relationships deserve mention:

1. Among both whites and blacks, the highest proportion of 52-week labor force participants in both years was among those who reported no health problems in either year. Within this group, the participation rate of blacks was only 3 percentage points smaller than for whites, in comparison with a spread of 5.4 points between all the white and black men and of 11.7 points between the white and black men who had health problems in 1966.

2. Less than 10 percent of each color group had 52 weeks of participation in 1966 but something less than 52 weeks in 1967. Of those with no health problems in 1966 who reported worse health in 1967, however, the corresponding proportions were about three-tenths of the whites and one-fourth of the blacks.

3. In the case of white men, those with health problems in 1966 who reported better health in 1967 had the highest proportion experiencing substantial increases in labor force participation. A fifth of this group had spent at least three more weeks in the labor force in the 12 months prior to the 1967 interview than they had in 1965. The corresponding proportion for all white men was only 8 percent.

Relation between Survey Week Status, 1967, and Work Activity during Preceding Year

Although the emphasis of the present report is on changes that have occurred in the status of the men during the year between the two survey dates, this section deals briefly with the labor market activity during the preceding year of those who were unemployed and those who were out of the labor force at the time of the second interview in mid-1967. As was true in the initial survey, the number of unemployed men is very small, which means that the data describing the group are subject to substantial sampling variation. The 172,000 white men and 30,000 black men who are classified as unemployed in 1967 are represented in our sample by only about 43 and 30 individuals, respectively. Somewhat larger numbers were out of the labor force--807,000 whites and 142,000 blacks.

Although unemployment is no more common among this age group of men than among the total adult male labor force, the data indicate dramatically the severity of its consequences when it does occur (Table A-14). Regardless of color, the men unemployed at the time of the 1967 interview had, on average, worked only about 20 weeks during the previous 12 months, in contrast with about 50 weeks for those who were employed. Indeed, about one-third of the unemployed whites and one-sixth of the unemployed blacks had not worked at all during this period.

Most of the periods during the year that were not worked represented unemployment rather than time out of the labor force. Weeks of unemployment averaged about 23 for the unemployed whites and 21 for the unemployed blacks, while number of weeks out of the labor force averaged 7 and 10, respectively. Less than a tenth of those unemployed at the time of the survey had experienced no unemployment during the preceding 12 months, while over two-thirds had not been out of the labor force at all during the period.

Men who were out of the labor force in the survey week were even less likely than the unemployed to have worked regularly during the preceding 12 months. Three-fourths had worked fewer than 14 weeks, and as many as two-thirds had not been employed at all. Withdrawal from the labor force rather than unemployment was by far their principal reason for not working. Only 11 percent of the whites and 19 percent of the blacks had experienced any unemployment during the year. On the other hand, 84 percent of each color group had been outside the labor force at least 15 weeks.

In short, unemployment and withdrawal from the labor force for the group of men under consideration generally are not transitory situations. Those who are unemployed during the summer months typically have had substantial amounts of unemployment during the rest of the year. The relationship between current status and activity during the year is even more pronounced for men who were out of the labor force in the survey week. Most men in that category reported no labor market participation at all during the entire year.

Labor Force Reentrants, 1967

In the interviews that were conducted with the respondents in 1966, men who were then out of the labor force were asked questions designed to predict which of them, and how many in all, might reenter the labor market. Those who were regarded to have reasonably high probabilities of doing so were designated as "potential labor force members."[9] The data from the second survey provide an opportunity to assess the predictive value of the answers to these questions.

One of the questions asked simply whether the respondent intended to look for work within the next 12 months. Men who said that they definitely or probably would seek employment were regarded as potential entrants. A second question asked whether the respondent thought he would take a job if offered one by some employer in the area. Those who responded affirmatively without qualification were classed as potential entrants, in contradistinction to those who imposed some qualification on their availability or those who replied with an outright "no."

Table 5 shows the labor force participation rates of white men during the survey week, according to the responses they gave to the 1966 questions. Although the base numbers are too small to permit definitive conclusions, it seems clear that both of the questions discriminate between men who do and those who do not reenter the labor force within a 12-month period.[11] Almost half of those who said they definitely would seek work within the 12-month period were in the labor force at the time of the 1967 survey, in contrast to less than one-tenth of the men who said they definitely would not, and a fourth of those who gave intermediate responses.

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[9] See Parnes, et al., The Pre-Retirement Years, Vol. I, pp. 81-86.

[10] There are too few blacks for reliable analysis.

Table 5 Labor Force Participation Rate in 1967 Survey Week, by Job-Seeking Intention and Reaction to Hypothetical Job Offer in 1966: White Men Who Were Out of the Labor Force in 1966

Job-seeking intention and reaction to hypothetical job offer	Total number (thousands)	1967 Labor force participation rate
1966 job-seeking intention:		
Definitely will seek job	65	47
No intention to seek job	431	7
Other responses	164	24
Total or average	720	18
1966 reaction to hypothetical job offer:		
Yes	152	27
Yes, qualified	378	25
No	109	6
Total or average	720	18

NOTE: For general notes on interpretation of tables, see Appendix A.

The differences among the several categories of response to the hypothetical job offer question are not so great, but are nevertheless fairly pronounced. Those who said that they would take a job if offered one, whether they imposed qualifications or not, were about four times as likely to be in the labor force at the time of the 1967 survey as those who said they would not take the hypothetical job. The fact that there is no difference between those who imposed a qualification to their acceptance of a job offer and those who did not is somewhat puzzling, since the former were much more likely than the latter to have reported in 1966 a health problem preventing work. Indeed, the fact that those who answered with a qualified "yes" and those who said "no" had virtually identical proportions with serious health problems is the consideration that led us, in our report on the 1966 survey, to combine them into a single category so far as potential labor force participation was concerned. The present data suggest that the hypothetical question is a useful predictor of labor force participation even when health condition is controlled. Further experimentation with these measures is planned during the remaining years of the study.

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[11] The test is not a perfect one, since some of those who were out of the labor force in mid-1966 may have entered and withdrawn between the two surveys.

Summary

For men in their late forties and their fifties, there is not much change in labor force and employment status measured over an interval of a year during which economic conditions are relatively stable. Between mid-1966 and mid-1967, net changes for white men who were interviewed in both years involved a 0.7 percentage point decline in the number employed, and a rise in the number unemployed (0.1 percentage point) and out of the labor force (0.6 percentage point). For black men, net changes were somewhat greater: a 2.4 percentage point decline in employment, and a rise of 0.4 point in number unemployed and of 2.0 points in number out of the labor force. Because demand conditions, as measured by the seasonally adjusted adult male unemployment rate, appear to have been about the same in the two periods, it seems reasonable to attribute these changes--at least tentatively--to factors that are associated with the aging of the sample by one year. Data for subsequent years undoubtedly will provide additional evidence on this matter.

Whatever the causes, it is clear that the net movement out of the labor force from employment and the much smaller net movement from employment to unemployment were greater for black men than for white men. Thus, the differentials between the two color groups in labor force participation and unemployment rates became greater in mid-1967 than they had been a year earlier.

As would be expected, gross changes in labor force and employment status over the same period are greater than net changes--but not by a great margin. Only 4.3 percent of all white men interviewed both years and 7.0 percent of the black men moved from one category to another--principally from an employed to an out-of-labor-force status. These figures, of course, understate the total movement during the entire year, since only 82 percent of the whites and 76 percent of the blacks employed during the survey week were employed for 52 weeks in the 12 months prior to the 1967 interview.

Among the correlates of change in labor force participation that were examined, change in health is certainly the most powerful. Men who reported health problems that affected work in 1966 were more likely to leave the labor force between 1966 and 1967 than those who reported no such problems. Those whose health worsened during the year, irrespective of how it was originally, were more likely to leave the labor force than those whose health either remained the same or improved. Finally, those whose health improved were more likely to reenter the labor force than those for whom health either remained the same or deteriorated. These relationships generally prevailed irrespective of color and age.

IV THE JOB CHANGES OF EMPLOYED WORKERS

Having analyzed movement between employment and unemployment and into and out of the labor force, we examine in this section another dimension of labor market dynamics--the shifting of employed workers among jobs. Measures of the volume and character of interfirm job change are based on men who were employed at the time of both surveys and were in wage and salary jobs in 1966. A job change is defined as a change from one employer to another, so that those who moved from a wage or salary position into self-employment are not included among the changers.[12]

Variation in Rates of Interfirm Movement

Of the total number of men employed as wage and salary workers in 1966, a tenth had shifted to a different employer by the time of the 1967 survey. This proportion was virtually identical for blacks and whites. Moreover, the division between voluntary and involuntary separations[13] was very similar for the two color groups: 58 percent of the changes made by whites and 54 percent of those made by blacks were voluntary.

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[12] There were a total of 193 thousand men who moved from wage and salary work in 1966 to self-employment in 1967. If these had been included, the overall rate of job-change would be 1.9 percentage points greater. The data probably further understate the actual rate of job changing because of nonresponse bias. About 1.9 percent of wage and salary workers in 1966 could not be located for reinterview in 1967. It seems likely that a disproportionately high fraction of of these had changed jobs.

Information also was collected on occupational changes that accompanied these interfirm shifts as well as those that occurred within a single firm. Problems that developed in the coding of occupational assignments for 1966 and 1967 have made it impossible at the time of writing to have reliable comparisons of occupational assignments between 1966 and 1967. Therefore, we are deferring a discussion of occupational change to a later report.

[13] Voluntary changes were those initiated by the worker (quits). Involuntary changes include layoffs, the ending of temporary jobs, and discharges.

Occupation There were several substantial variations in the rate of job changing among the major occupation groups (Table A-15). Among both white and black men about a fifth of nonfarm laborers had changed employers, a rate practically twice as great as the average rate for all workers. This higher rate, it is to be noted, resulted almost equally from higher rates of voluntary and higher rates of involuntary movement. Farm workers also had a rate about twice as high as the average for all workers. Among whites, this was attributable almost exclusively to the much higher rate of involuntary movement. Among blacks, it resulted from higher rates of both voluntary and involuntary movement. Another occupational group displaying above average rates of job shifting was craftsmen. In this group, however, the higher rates occurred only among the whites and were attributable exclusively to a rate of involuntary separation nearly twice as high as that for the average of all workers. It seems likely that this reflects the tenuous employment relationships that prevail in the construction industry, which accounts for 24 percent of all the white men employed as craftsmen.

The rate of voluntary movement among white professional and technical workers was almost equal to the average for all workers, but professional and technical workers were less than half as likely as all workers combined to have made an involuntary job change. The overall proportion of changers among them was about 8 percent. Nonfarm managers and proprietors had the lowest rate of job change of all the categories--only 5 percent. In contrast to the case of the professional and technical workers, this reflected the lower-than-average rate of voluntary movement--less than half as great as that for all workers combined.

White service workers had a rate of job change that was very close to the all-occupation average, but the ratio of voluntary to involuntary movement was over ten-to-one, as compared with four-to-three for all occupation groups combined. Black workers in this category had a lower-than-average overall rate of movement (6 percent), divided fairly evenly between voluntary and involuntary changes. The intercolor difference probably reflects the difference in types of specific occupations held by blacks and whites in this major occupation group.

Length of service in 1966 job It is a well established fact that voluntary quit rates decline dramatically as length of service with a particular employer increases. In part, this reflects the fact that the first several months of service are a period during which a newly-hired worker "tries the job out," and many decide that they made a mistake in taking it. It also reflects the fact that important equities in the job frequently increase with increasing tenure--protection against layoff, more liberal vacation allowances, and pension rights are important examples. Finally, psychological and social ties to the job also may be expected to become stronger with passing time. Involuntary separations, too, would be expected to decline with increasing service as the result of seniority, which is a fairly pervasive principle of personnel administration even in many areas not covered by collective bargaining.

In view of the foregoing, it is not surprising to find a very pronounced relationship between the length of time a man had served in the job he held in 1966 and the likelihood of a job change between 1966 and 1967 (Table A-16). In the case of white men, 35 percent of those who had been in their 1966 jobs less than one year were with a different employer in 1967. This proportion was 21 percent for those with one or two years of service, 18 percent for those with three or four years, 9 percent for those with five to nine years, and 5 percent for those with 10-19 years. Once a man in this age category has accumulated 20 years of service with an employer, additional tenure appears to make very little difference in the likelihood of his changing jobs. The rate is 4 percent for those with between 20 and 29 years of service and the same for those with tenure of 30 years or more.

The inverse relationship between length of service and the likelihood of a job change is produced by the declining importance of both voluntary and involuntary changes as length of service increases. For whites, the voluntary separation rate drops from 19 percent for those with less than one year of service to 3 percent for those with 10-19 years and 1 percent for those with over 30 years. The involuntary rate declines from 16 percent in the shortest tenure category to about 3 percent for those with five to nine years of service and remains at approximately this level for those with longer service as well. It is particularly noteworthy that one in every 25 blue-collar employees with 20 or more years of service in 1966 had been involuntarily severed from his job by 1967. There were no instances of this among white-collar workers. The relationships that have been described for white men are substantially the same for the black, except that for the latter the decline in the proportion of job changers as length of service increases is somewhat more precipitous. Voluntary changes fall from 19 percent in the shortest tenure category to 2 percent among those with five to nine years of service.

It is worth noting that among the white men, although white-collar workers were relatively less likely than blue-collar workers to be in the short-tenure categories, those who were displayed every bit as much voluntary movement as the blue-collar workers with short length of service. For example, 21 percent of the white-collar workers with less than one year of service made voluntary job changes, as compared with 18 percent of the blue-collar workers in the same tenure category. Short-service blue-collar workers, on the other hand, were far more likely than their white-collar counterparts to experience involuntary changes.

Attitude toward 1966 job The attitudes expressed by the respondents in 1966 to the jobs they then held are related to the likelihood of their having made a voluntary job change between 1966 and 1967 (Table A-17). The proportions expressing some degree of dislike for their jobs were exceedingly small--7 percent of the whites and 8 percent of the blacks. Nevertheless, these men were over two-and-a-half times as likely to have changed jobs voluntarily as those who had expressed more positive feelings toward their jobs. If those who had reported liking their jobs very much are compared with all those expressing lesser degrees of satisfaction, the respective rates of voluntary job changing are 5.0 and 7.6 percent for the whites and 4.0 and 6.6 for the blacks.

Degree of attachment to 1966 employer In the initial survey, employed respondents were asked the following question: "Suppose someone in this area offered you a job in the same line of work you're in now. How much would the new job have to pay for you to be willing to take it?" Responses were coded in relation to the current rates of pay, and respondents were classified in terms of the percentage increase in rate of pay that they reported necessary in order to induce them to make an interfirm shift in the same labor market area.

This question was designed to measure the degree of attachment of the respondent to his current employer or, stated differently, his mobility in the sense of his propensity to respond to perceived economic differentials among jobs. Mobility was hypothesized to be related to, but nevertheless distinct from, degree of satisfaction with the job, and this hypothesis was supported. The anticipated negative relationship between length of service in the job and our measure of mobility was also supported by the data.[14] If the question involving the hypothetical job offer is in fact a valid measure of propensity to change jobs in response to perceived differentials in "net economic advantage," one would expect this mobility measure to be related to the probability of voluntary job change. The relationship, obviously, would not be expected to be perfect, since the probability that a worker actually will make a voluntary job change depends not only on his propensity to move, but also on the opportunities for movement provided by the labor market and on those personal characteristics that determine (a) the extent of his knowledge of alternative jobs, (b) his initiative and vigor in pursuing them, and (c) his attractiveness to other employers. In other words, high mobility does not result in actual job change unless there are more attractive job opportunities that the individual knows about and unless he is acceptable to these other employers.[15]

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[14] Parnes, et al., The Pre-Retirement Years, Vol. I, pp. 155-60.

[15] For a fuller description of the hypothesized model, see ibid, pp. 148-53.

To begin to test this model, Table 6 shows the relationship between the mobility measure and degree of actual interfirm movement between 1966 and 1967. Respondents who reported they would take the hypothetical job offer at a wage within 10 percent of what they currently were being paid are classified as "highly mobile." Those who reported a willingness to take the job for a specified wage 10 percent or more above their current rate of pay are designated "moderately mobile." Those stating they would not take the job at any conceivable wage rate are classed as "immobile."

There is a clear relationship between the mobility of the respondents measured in this way and their rate of interfirm movement. Among whites, 9.5 percent of the highly mobile made voluntary job changes, in contrast with only 3.5 percent of the immobile. The differences are most pronounced in the case of the white-collar workers, among whom the highly mobile, the moderately mobile, and the immobile made voluntary job changes in the ratio of nine-to-four-to-one.

In the case of black men, the relationship is not so clear-cut. Among blue-collar workers, the difference in rate of voluntary movement between the immobile and the two categories of mobile workers is pronounced (2 percent versus 7.8 percent), but the difference between the highly and moderately mobile is in the wrong direction. There are too few white-collar workers among the blacks for any further analysis.

It is worthy of mention that there is also a substantial difference between the mobile and the immobile blue-collar workers in the extent of involuntary movement between 1966 and 1967. For instance, among white men in blue-collar occupations, the rates of involuntary job change were 14.2 percent for the highly mobile, 4.3 percent for the moderately mobile, and 2.8 percent for the immobile. Among blacks, the corresponding percentages were 9.5, 6.6, and 3.1. We interpret these findings to indicate that responses to the hypothetical job offer were influenced to a considerable extent by the perceived insecurity of the present job. That is, men who were willing to take another job for little or no wage increase were frequently motivated by the realization that their existing jobs were not as secure as they might be.

Much of the relationship between measured mobility in 1966 and the rate of job changing between 1966 and 1967 is clearly a reflection of the inverse relationship referred to above between the mobility measure and the length of service in 1966 job, since we have already seen that the probability of movement--both voluntary and involuntary--is inversely related to length of service. It is important to inquire, therefore, whether the mobility measure discriminates between job changers and nonchangers within length-of-service categories. If it does not, our measure of mobility is no better a predictor of actual job movement than length of service alone would be.

Table 6 Proportion Making Voluntary and Involuntary Changes of Employer between 1966 and 1967, by 1966 Type of Occupation, Degree of Mobility, and Color: Employed Respondents in 1967 Who Were Employed as Wage and Salary Workers in 1966

1966 Major occupation group and 1966 degree of mobility	WHITES				BLACKS			
	Total number (thousands)	Percent voluntary changers	Percent involuntary changers	Total percent changers	Total number (thousands)	Percent voluntary changers	Percent involuntary changers	Total percent changers
White collar								
Highly mobile(a)	406	14.3	1.7	16.0	15	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moderately mobile(b)	1,416	6.4	3.6	10.0	49	8.2	0.0	8.2
Immobile(c)	1,199	1.6	1.5	3.1	52	5.8	0.0	5.8
Total or average(d)	3,482	5.0	2.4	7.4	137	5.8	0.0	5.8
Blue collar								
Highly mobile(a)	998	8.6	14.2	22.8	116	6.0	9.5	15.5
Moderately mobile(b)	1,707	6.8	4.3	11.1	241	8.7	6.6	15.3
Immobile(c)	1,736	4.8	2.8	7.6	195	2.0	3.1	5.1
Total or average(d)	4,891	6.5	6.2	12.7	635	5.5	5.5	11.0
Total(e)								
Highly mobile(a)	1,493	9.5	10.4	19.9	156	8.3	7.7	16.0
Moderately mobile(b)	3,443	7.1	4.2	11.3	391	7.4	6.4	13.8
Immobile(c)	3,169	3.5	2.1	5.6	316	2.5	1.9	4.4
Total or average(d)	9,089	6.1	4.5	10.6	985	5.6	4.8	10.4

(a) Would change jobs for less than 10 percent wage increase.
(b) Would change jobs for wage increase of more than 10 percent.
(c) Would not change jobs for any conceivable wage increase.
(d) Total includes those undecided about job mobility.
(e) Total includes service and farm workers not shown separately.

Table 7 shows that even with length of service controlled, there is a consistent relationship between the 1966 mobility measure and the likelihood of a voluntary job change between 1966 and 1967. Although the differences in the voluntary separation rates of mobile and immobile workers are not large enough to meet our rough tests of statistical significance, their consistency allows some confidence that they are real rather than merely reflections of sampling variation. As the number of persons who leave their 1966 jobs increases during the remaining years of the study, we shall probably be able to arrive at a more positive conclusion in this matter.

If one accepts the figures in Table 7 at their face value, the mobility measure shows a stronger relationship to voluntary job changing among long-service than among short-tenure workers. Among those with less than 10 years of service, "highly mobile" men are only one-and-a-half times as likely as the "immobile" to have changed jobs voluntarily (12.9 percent versus 8.6 percent); among those with 10-19 years of service, the "highly mobile" are more than three times as likely as the "immobile" to have changed (3.7 percent versus 1.1 percent); and among those with 20 or more years of service, they are 12 times as likely (3.6 percent versus 0.3 percent). In all cases, the rates of movement for the "moderately mobile" fall between the other two categories, closer to the "highly mobile" than to the "immobile."

Thus, it appears that length of service has an effect on the probability of a voluntary separation that is independent of the worker's propensity to move as measured by our hypothetical job offer question. This may mean that there are dimensions of mobility that the question does not measure. Alternatively, or additionally, it may reflect the fact that tenure is associated with characteristics of the worker that interact with the characteristics of the labor market in such a way as to cause opportunities for movement to be different for workers with different periods of service in their current jobs. The relationship between length of service and age is an obvious example. With equal "propensities" to move, one would expect older workers (who are likely to have longer service) to be less likely to be able to do so. As another example, to the extent that long service in a job makes a worker more valuable to the current employer, the latter is more likely than he would be in the case of a shorter-service employee to match an offer from a competing employer and thus "prevent" the job change.

Interfirm Movement and Job Satisfaction

Voluntary job changes are made under a variety of circumstances. At one extreme there is the possibility that the worker makes a careful comparison between his current job and a known alternative, attempting to strike a balance among all the relevant characteristics of each in a rational effort to ascertain where the "net advantage" lies. Even in this case, it must be recognized that the worker cannot

Table 7 Proportions of Men Making Voluntary and Involuntary Changes of Employer between 1966 and 1967(a) by Length of Service in 1966 Job and Degree of Mobility: Respondents Employed as Wage and Salary Workers Both Years

Length of service in 1966 job	1966 Total number(a) (thousands)	Percent voluntary changers	Percent involuntary changers
Highly mobile			
Less than 10 years	972	12.9	13.5
10-19 years	434	3.7	3.7
20 years or more	442	3.6	5.0
Total or average	1,852	8.3	9.1
Moderately mobile			
Less than 10 years	1,984	11.0	6.8
10-19 years	1,094	3.3	1.1
20 years or more	1,015	1.9	2.5
Total or average	4,135	6.6	4.2
Immobile			
Less than 10 years	1,181	8.6	2.7
10-19 years	1,137	1.1	2.2
20 years or more	1,615	0.3	1.1
Total or average	3,949	3.0	1.9
Total			
Less than 10 years	4,679	10.6	6.9
10-19 years	2,986	2.2	2.0
20 years or more	3,470	1.3	2.2
Total or average	11,203	5.4	4.1

(a) The numbers shown for 1966 are the total number interviewed in 1966 (including nonrespondents in 1967) who were employed as wage and salary workers. Job changers are defined as those respondents interviewed in 1967 who were employed as wage and salary workers in 1966 and who had shifted to a different wage and salary job by 1967. The bases of the percentages are therefore larger than in previous tables of this report (because they include the 1967 nonrespondents); rates of job change shown in this table are, consequently, slightly smaller than corresponding rates shown in other tables.

ordinarily know about some of the aspects of the alternative job that are of importance to him--e.g., how he will get along with the foremen and with his fellow workers. At the other extreme, there is the possibility of a voluntary separation made in a mood of rage or frustration, followed by an attempt to find "something better." Between these two extremes--where most actual instances of job movement probably lie--there is a continuum of possibilities. It follows that not all voluntary job changes ought theoretically to be expected to result in "improvement" so far as the worker is concerned.

Therefore, it is interesting to inquire to what extent job changers liked their new jobs better than their old and to compare the changes in job satisfaction they expressed with those reported by men who remained with the same employer.[16] Irrespective of whether the respondent was in the same job in 1967 or a different job from the one he held in 1966, he was asked whether he liked his "present job more, less, or about the same" as the one he held last year. Among those in the same jobs, somewhat more than four-fifths reported no change of attitude, while about one in eight said he liked his job better and one in 20, less (Table A-18). Job changers evidenced a much greater degree of change in satisfaction with their jobs. For example, among white men voluntary job changers were almost five times as likely as nonchangers to report increased satisfaction (58 percent versus 12 percent) and among blacks the ratio was over three to one (51 percent versus 14 percent). The patterns were similar among both white-collar and blue-collar employees.

On the other hand, it is also true that more voluntary changers than nonchangers reported liking their jobs less in 1967 than in 1966. This was true in both major types of occupation for both whites and blacks. Overall, white men who made voluntary changes of employer were more than twice as likely as nonchangers to profess decreased satisfaction in their jobs (13 percent versus 6 percent). The corresponding ratio for the blacks was over three-to-one (17 percent versus 5 percent).

As would be expected, involuntary job changers show more disappointment in their new jobs than the men who shifted voluntarily, yet the differences are not so great as might have been anticipated. Thus, among whites, as many as two-fifths of the involuntary changers

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[16] Data on changes in rate of pay during the 12-month period also were collected for all respondents employed at the time of both surveys, and it would be instructive to compare job changers and "stayers" also from this point of view. However, preliminary examination of the data suggests the possibility of systematic reporting errors on wages and salaries, and we are therefore deferring a presentation of these data until we can be more confident of their validity.

(compared with three-fifths of the voluntary changers) liked their new jobs better than the old, while only one-fifth (compared with one-eighth of the voluntary changers) liked them less.

Geographic Movement

As would be expected, men in their late forties and in their fifties have low rates of geographic movement during a 12-month period. Only 2.2 percent of the whites and 1.1 percent of the blacks who were interviewed in 1966 and 1967 had changed residences across county (or SMSA) boundaries [17] between the two interviews. It should be noted, however, that these rates almost certainly understate the rate of movement among the total group interviewed in 1966 because of nonresponse bias in the 1967 interviews. About 1.5 percent of the white respondents in the original sample and 2.7 percent of the black were not reinterviewed in 1967 because of the inability of the Census enumerator to locate them. If it is assumed that half of these had left the community, the total rate of geographic movement would have been about 3 percent for the whites and about 2.5 percent for the blacks. If all of those not located are assumed to have made a geographic move, the rate for blacks would equal that of whites, at slightly under 4 percent. Because the number of geographic movers interviewed in 1967 is so small, generalizations about them must be highly tentative, since sampling variation may be very great. Our analysis of white migrants is based on only about 70 sample cases. We present no data on black migrants, since there were only 14 sample cases.

Four-fifths of the white migrants made moves of at least 50 miles, and over a fourth moved a distance of 500 miles or more. About half of them (48 percent) reported economic reasons for the move (unemployment, better job, etc.), while about a fifth (22 percent) reported family reasons (e.g., health considerations, to be near relatives), and over a seventh (15 percent) reported community reasons. Three-tenths of the movers did not change their work place at all when they changed their residences. Another 14 percent continued to work for the same employer, but were transferred to a new location. The remaining 57 percent who changed employers were equally divided between those who had lined up a job in the new community before moving (29 percent) and those who had not (28 percent). Of the latter, between a third and a fourth had found work in one week or less, but the rest experienced longer periods of unemployment.

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[17] If a respondent lived in an SMSA (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area) in 1966 and in the same SMSA in 1967, he was regarded to be in the same area, even if he had moved from one county to another within that SMSA.

The migrants differ substantially from nonmigrants in a number of respects (Table A-19). Reflecting well-known occupational differentials in geographic movement[18] is the fact that professional and technical workers and farm laborers account for proportions of migrants that are over twice as large as their corresponding proportions among nonmigrants. Migrants are much more likely than nonmigrants to have made changes of employer and to have made other geographic moves in the recent past. For example, a fourth of the migrants between 1966 and 1967, as contrasted with a tenth of the nonmigrants, had served in their jobs less than one year at the time of the 1966 interviews. A fifth of the migrants, in contrast with 2 percent of the nonmigrants, had lived for less than one year in the county in which they were interviewed in 1966.

Migrants were less likely than nonmigrants to be bound to the community in which they lived in 1966 by family obligations or by home ownership. Only 18 percent of the migrants, compared with 28 percent of the nonmigrants, reported children under 18 years of age in their households in 1966. Less than half of them, in contrast to four-fifths of the nonmigrants, owned their homes in 1966. Finally, migrants suffered higher rates of unemployment than nonmigrants, both prior to and subsequent to their moves. Their unemployment rate at the time of the interview in 1966 was 2.8 percent--over twice as high as that for the nonmigrants. At the time of the 1967 interview, the difference was almost the same: 3.1 percent versus 1.3 percent.

Summary

Despite the fact that men in their late forties and in their fifties have more stable job attachments than younger men, the amount of job changing that they experience in a 12-month period is by no means negligible. Of those employed as wage and salary workers in 1966, one in ten worked for a different employer in 1967. Most of these changes were voluntary, but somewhat more than two-fifths were not of the workers' choosing. White workers and black workers differed hardly at all in the rate of job change or in the relative importance of voluntary and involuntary shifts.

The incidence of movement was far from being randomly distributed among members of the age cohort. It was more common among certain occupational categories (e.g., farm workers and nonfarm laborers) than among others (e.g., nonfarm managers), and was much more likely to occur among short-service than long-service workers. Rates of movement between 1966 and 1967 were also related to job attitudes measured in 1966. Those who liked their jobs were less likely to leave them, as were those whose mobility was low as measured by their response to a hypothetical job offer. From a methodological point of view, this finding suggests that mobility--in the sense of propensity to be responsive to perceived differentials in reward--can be validly measured by a hypothetical question and that mobility as thus measured is a predictor of actual voluntary movement.

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[18] See Herbert S. Parnes, Research on Labor Mobility (New York: Social Science Research Council, 1954), pp. 83-84.

Measured by changes in satisfaction with their jobs, men who voluntarily changed employers during the 12-month period under consideration improved their positions, on average, relative to those who did not. This, of course, is to have been expected. What is more noteworthy is the fairly substantial fraction of voluntary job changers who liked their new jobs less than their old--about one-seventh--and the even larger proportion of involuntary changers who liked their new jobs more--about two-fifths. Thus, it appears that job changes initiated by the worker are not invariably for the best; those that are forced upon him not infrequently turn out to his advantage.

Job changes requiring migration are rather infrequent among middle-aged men. Only about two in every hundred of the 1967 respondents had changed their county (or SMSA) of residence since the 1966 survey, and three-tenths of these moves involved no change in work status. The migrants were considerably more likely than the nonmigrants to have made other recent geographic moves. They were also less bound to community by home ownership and by the presence of children in the home.

V CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

In this concluding section, some of the implications of the data reported in previous sections are highlighted. No effort is made to review systematically all of the findings, since they have already been summarized at the end of each of the previous sections.

Stability and Change among Middle-Aged Men in the Labor Market

On the basis of stereotypes, one expects not much change in the labor market situations of men within the age limits covered by this study--not, at least, over a one-year period during which general economic conditions remain substantially unchanged at high levels. The high degree of stability that has been found in labor force and job attachment between the first two surveys of our sample is, therefore, hardly surprising. Rather, the degree of change that occurred might not have been anticipated. One way of quantifying it is to note that of all the men interviewed in both years, almost one-eighth (12 percent) were in different labor market situations in 1966 and 1967--either by virtue of a move into or out of the labor force, between employment and unemployment, or from one employer to another. This estimate, moreover, substantially understates the total amount of such change that takes place during the course of a year, primarily because the data on which it is based relate only to the terminal weeks of the period and intervening changes are ignored. We know, for instance, that of the large majority of men who were employed in both survey weeks, almost a fifth had some unemployment or periods out of the labor force during the intervening 12-month period. An additional, though quantitatively less important, reason is that the men who could not be located for interview in 1967 must have had higher rates of change than those interviewed in both years.

There are, moreover, subtle kinds of change that are not reflected in whether or where a man is employed--for example, changes in reaction to his job. Approximately a fifth of men whose job status had not changed between the two years reported a different degree of satisfaction with their job in 1967 than in 1966.

Amid general stability, then, there has been considerable change. What is the character of the changes that have occurred? Have they been largely voluntary, or have they been imposed on men by force of circumstance? Do the men regard themselves to be largely better or worse off as a result of them? The answers to these questions are mixed. With respect to labor force and employment status, the change, while very small, is clearly for the worse. Few men changed status between the two survey weeks, but of those who did, more moved out of employment than into it. We have concluded that the effects of aging among this group of men--and all that it implies for such factors as health, attitudes, attractiveness to employers--is discernible even over a period as short as a year.

For those who remain employed, the changes that occur are, on average, beneficent, although there are substantial minorities of the group for whom this is not the case. Most job changes are voluntary, but over two-fifths are not. It is particularly notable that even very long service is no guarantee against involuntary separations. One out of every 25 blue-collar workers with 20 or more years of service lost his job at the initiative of the employer during the period between the two interviews. For these men the processes of adjustment must be particularly great, and we shall wish to examine their subsequent experience in detail.

Most men who had not changed jobs reported feeling about the same toward their job in both years, but among those whose attitude had changed more had revised their evaluation upward then downward. Reactions toward job were much more volatile among the job changers, as would be expected. Among them, the predominant attitude was one of greater satisfaction with their 1967 job, and this was true irrespective of whether the change had been voluntary or involuntary. Nevertheless, about a fifth of the involuntary changers and almost a seventh of those who changed voluntarily liked their new jobs less than their old.

Thus, some job changes that are forced upon the workers seem to turn out for the best; also, a good portion of the changes that are by choice seem--at least in the short run--to leave the worker worse off. In short, while the data on job changes contain rather clear evidence of the kind of "rationality" postulated by conventional labor market theory, it seems abundantly clear that this is merely the central tendency, with numerous lamentable exceptions.

The Crucial Role of Health

The concluding chapter of our report on the first survey called attention to the "extremely powerful" influence of health upon both the labor market behavior and the work attitudes of men in this age category. The findings, we reported there, "...emphasize the importance of social investments in health, since they are desirable not only in their own right but because they contribute to a fuller and more effective utilization of the nation's resources."[19] The data generated by the second interview strengthen the conclusion that variations in health and physical well-being are tremendously important in explaining variation in labor market experience of men in this age group. To begin with, health is more volatile among this age group of men than many of the other factors that are strongly related to labor market activity. More than a fifth of the men reported a difference in their health or physical condition--for better or worse--between 1966 and 1967, in contrast, for example, to the fewer than 2 percent whose marital status changed. Moreover, these changes in health turn out to be associated in the theoretically expected directions with movement into and out of the labor force. In assessing this relationship, it must be remembered that the full effects of changes in health that occurred during the year have probably not yet been discerned, since it is reasonable to suppose that at least some of the effects would be felt only with a lag. This is a question which will be examined in subsequent reports.

Intercolor Differences

Our first report also emphasized the pervasiveness of the difference between white and black men in almost all dimensions of labor market activity. Most of these differences, to be sure, were reduced--and in some cases eliminated--when occupation was controlled. Nevertheless, on the basis of gross differences between the two groups, we wrote:

> Black men have lower labor force participation rates and higher unemployment rates than white men. They started their careers in jobs of lower socioeconomic status than those of white men,

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[19] Parnes, et al., The Pre-Retirement Years, Vol. I, p. 241.

but nevertheless experienced less upward mobility between first and current jobs. They are consequently concentrated in the less desirable jobs and receive substantially lower wage rates than whites. Not surprisingly, therefore, their attitudes toward work in general and their jobs in particular are also different from those of whites. Overall, they are less likely than whites to be interested in paid employment in the absence of financial necessity, they are more likely than whites to value good wages above the intrinsic qualities of the job, and are also more likely than whites to evidence interest in taking another job at a higher wage rate.[20]

The present report focuses largely on changes occurring during a year, and one would not expect these to be as dramatic as the differences in the beginning or ending positions. Nonetheless, differences exist, and most of them increase the relative disadvantages of the black men vis-a-vis the white. A notable exception, however, is family income, which increased somewhat more, both relatively and absolutely, for blacks than for whites.

Deterioration of health and the breaking of marriage ties are both somewhat more likely to have occurred among blacks than among whites between the two interview dates. Because of the strong association that both health and marital status have with labor force participation and unemployment, it is not surprising, then, that movement into unemployment and out of the labor force between the two survey dates was more common for blacks than whites. The intercolor differentials in labor force participation rates and in unemployment rates, therefore, were greater at the end of the period than at the beginning. It is also true that blacks were slightly less likely than whites to have made voluntary job changes, slightly more likely to have been involuntarily separated from their jobs. Among both voluntary and involuntary changers, blacks were less likely than whites to like their new jobs better than their old.

Attitudes and Expectations

In our earlier report, we noted with some optimism the consistency among a number of attitudinal measures that were included in the interview schedule and also the fact that attitudinal measures were associated in expected ways with characteristics known to be related to behavior. As an example, we referred to the inverse relationships between our measure of mobility (based on a hypothetical job offer) and length of service in current job. On the basis of evidence of this kind, we ventured the belief that "...a number of the attitudes that have been measured will help to explain and predict behavior." [21]

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[20] Ibid, p. 239.

[21] Ibid, p. 242.

The evidence from the second round of interviews continues to be encouraging. Responses to questions on job seeking intentions and on reaction to a hypothetical job offer, which were directed at men who were out of the labor force at the time of the first interview, tend to discriminate between those who had entered the labor force by the time of the second interview and those who had not. As another case in point, employed men who scored high in mobility on the basis of their response to another question involving a hypothetical job offer were more likely to have changed jobs during the year than those who had not. Similarly, those expressing dissatisfaction with their 1966 jobs also had higher rates of voluntary interfirm movement.

Should these relationships continue to hold up so that we feel confident of having identified more or less "pure" attitudinal determinants of labor market behavior, our understanding of the operation of labor markets will have been enhanced and a foundation will have perhaps been established for more sharply focused and more realistic policy measures for dealing with such labor market problems as various kinds of immobilities.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

ADDITIONAL TABLES

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Prefatory Note

The tables in this report have a number of characteristics that deserve some comment. In a study of this kind, interest generally focuses on relative rather than absolute magnitudes, e.g., the proportions of white men and of black men who have a given characteristic, rather than their numbers. Accordingly, data in virtually all tables are presented in terms of percentages. In all cases, however, the base of each percentage is shown, so that its statistical reliability can be estimated. In calculating percentage distributions, cases for which no information was obtained are excluded from the total. This amounts to assuming that those who did not respond to a particular question do not differ in any relevant respect from those who did.[1] All percentage distributions, therefore, should add up to 100 percent; when they do not, it is because of rounding. It should be observed, however, that when absolute numbers do not add to the indicated total, the difference is attributable (unless otherwise noted) to cases for which no information was obtained, as well as to rounding.

Percentages in most tables have been rounded to the nearest whole percentage point. To record them to the nearest tenth would clutter the tables unnecessarily and create the impression of a degree of accuracy that does not in fact exist. To be statistically significant, differences in percentages in this study generally have to be at least several percentage points; thus, there is not much purpose in expressing percentages to the nearest tenth of a point. There are a few exceptions to this general rule. For example, because labor force participation rates are so high and their bases so large, their standard errors are quite small; hence very small differences may be significant.

With rare exceptions, our tables involve at least three-way cross-classifications in which color is almost always one of the variables. Our purpose is generally to ascertain how an independent variable interacts with color to "explain" some aspect of labor market behavior. For example, are marital status and labor force participation related in the same way for black men as for white men? Since we are much more interested in this type of question than in the relation between two variables for the total population irrespective of color, most of our tables omit the totals for blacks and whites combined. It might be mentioned that because of the overwhelming numerical importance of the whites, the distribution of the total population by any variable resembles very closely the distribution of the whites.

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[1] Nonresponse rates exceed 10 percent in only a very few variables. In these cases, nonresponse bias, if suspected, has been taken into account in the interpretation.

Percentages are shown in all table cells no matter how small the base (and, thus, no matter how statistically unreliable the percentage may be). As a result, there are instances in which the data appear to show a relationship which almost certainly is not real. In our interpretations, of course, we are mindful of sampling error and as a rough rule of thumb we are inclined not to say anything about percentages based upon fewer than 50 sample cases, for sampling error in such instances may be very high. For example, the standard error of a percentage in the neighborhood of 50 is about 10 percentage points when the base is 50 sample cases; for percentages near 5 or 95, the standard error is about 4 percentage points. The reader who wishes to observe the same cautions in interpreting the table should keep in mind that the "blown up" population figure corresponding to 50 sample cases is approximately 200 thousand for whites and about 50 thousand for blacks.

Table A-1 Attrition Rate, 1967 Survey, by Reason and by Selected Demographic Characteristics of Respondents in 1966

Characteristic, 1966	Total number,(a) 1966 (thousands)	Percent deceased, 1967	Noninterview rate			Total attrition rate
			Refusal	Unable to locate(b)	Total	
All respondents	15,020	1.2	2.5	2.1	4.6	5.8
Whites	13,615	1.2	2.6	2.0	4.6	5.8
Blacks	1,405	1.9	1.4	3.1	4.5	6.4
45-49 years of age	5,557	0.5	3.3	2.9	6.2	6.7
Whites	5,037	0.4	3.4	2.8	6.2	6.6
Blacks	519	1.2	2.3	3.8	6.1	7.1
Nonmarried	1,613	1.3	2.6	6.0	8.6	9.9
Whites	1,350	1.2	3.1	5.8	8.9	10.1
Blacks	263	1.7	0.4	7.0	7.4	9.1
13 or more years of school	2,623	1.1	4.0	2.1	6.1	7.2
Whites	2,534	1.1	4.0	2.0	6.0	7.2
Blacks	89	1.1	3.4	4.5	7.9	9.0
Less than 12 years of school	8,884	1.4	2.0	2.1	4.1	5.6
Whites	7,737	1.3	2.2	1.9	4.1	5.5
Blacks	1,148	2.3	1.2	3.0	4.2	6.4
Health prevented or limited work	4,028	2.8	2.1	2.5	4.6	7.4
Whites	3,638	2.7	2.2	2.3	4.5	7.2
Blacks	390	4.1	1.0	3.8	4.8	8.9
Unable to work	541	8.1	0.9	2.2	3.1	11.4
Whites	443	7.7	0.9	1.8	2.7	10.4
Blacks	98	10.2	1.0	5.1	6.1	16.3

(a) Figures in this column are population estimates based on number of respondents in 1966.
(b) Includes a small number of cases in which the respondent was inaccessible to the interviewer even though his location was ascertained.

Table A-2 Attrition Rate, 1967 Survey, by Reason and by Selected Labor Force and Employment Characteristics of Respondents in 1966

Characteristic, 1966	Total number,(a) 1966 (thousands)	Percent deceased, 1967	Noninterview rate			Total attrition rate
			Refusal	Unable to locate(b)	Total	
All respondents	15,020	1.2	2.5	2.1	4.6	5.8
Whites	13,615	1.2	2.6	2.0	4.6	5.8
Blacks	1,405	1.9	1.4	3.1	4.5	6.4
Out of labor force, survey week	913	5.9	1.0	1.8	2.8	8.6
Whites	782	5.5	1.0	1.4	2.4	7.8
Blacks	131	9.2	0.8	4.6	5.4	14.6
Unemployed, survey week	200	0.0	2.0	4.5	6.5	6.5
Whites	171	0.0	2.3	2.3	4.6	4.7
Blacks	29	0.0	0.0	17.2	17.2	17.2
Employed less than 50 weeks, 1965	3,267	2.2	2.9	3.8	6.7	9.0
Whites	2,807	2.1	3.1	3.5	6.6	8.6
Blacks	461	3.7	1.7	5.7	7.4	10.8
One or more weeks of unemployment, 1965	1,432	0.8	1.7	3.9	5.6	6.4
Whites	1,200	0.7	1.7	3.5	5.2	5.8
Blacks	232	1.7	2.6	6.0	8.6	10.3
One or more weeks out of labor force, 1965	2,562	2.4	3.2	3.0	6.2	8.6
Whites	2,279	2.2	3.5	2.8	6.3	8.4
Blacks	282	4.2	1.4	4.9	6.3	10.5
Usually worked less than 35 hours, 1965	523	1.9	3.0	2.1	5.1	6.8
Whites	416	1.0	3.6	1.0	4.6	5.5
Blacks	107	5.6	0.9	6.5	7.4	13.0

(a) Figures in this column are population estimates based on number of respondents in 1966.

(b) Includes a small number of cases in which the respondent was inaccessible to the interviewer even though his location was ascertained.

Table A-3 Attrition Rate, 1967 Survey, by Reason and by Class of Worker and Occupational Characteristics of Respondents in 1966

Characteristic, 1966	Total number,(a) 1966 (thousands)	Percent deceased, 1967	Noninterview rate			Total attrition rate
			Refusal	Unable to locate(b)	Total	
All respondents	15,020	1.2	2.5	2.1	4.6	5.8
Whites	13,615	1.2	2.6	2.0	4.6	5.8
Blacks	1,405	1.9	1.4	3.0	4.5	6.4
White-collar workers	5,469	1.0	3.1	1.6	4.7	5.8
Whites	5,270	1.0	3.2	1.5	4.7	5.7
Blacks	199	2.0	2.5	2.5	5.0	7.0
Blue-collar or service workers	8,178	1.4	2.2	2.5	4.7	6.2
Whites	7,133	1.4	2.4	2.4	4.8	6.1
Blacks	1,045	1.7	1.4	3.2	4.6	6.3
Private wage and salary workers	10,059	1.4	3.0	2.7	5.7	7.0
Whites	9,060	1.3	3.2	2.6	5.8	7.1
Blacks	999	1.8	1.2	3.7	4.9	6.7
Government workers	2,119	1.7	1.0	1.0	2.0	3.7
Whites	1,872	1.7	1.0	1.0	2.0	3.6
Blacks	247	2.0	1.2	1.2	2.4	4.4
Self-employed	2,810	0.4	1.9	0.8	2.7	3.0
Whites	2,657	0.3	1.8	0.6	2.4	2.7
Blacks	153	2.0	2.6	2.6	5.2	7.2

(a) Figures in this column are population estimates based on number of respondents in 1966.

(b) Includes a small number of cases in which the respondent was inaccessible to the interviewer even though his location was ascertained.

Table A-4 Attrition Rate, 1967 Survey, by Reason and by Selected Characteristics of Respondents in 1966

Charactertistic, 1966	Total number,[a] 1966 (thousands)	Percent deceased 1967	Noninterview rate			Total attrition rate
			Refusal	Unable to locate[b]	Total	
All respondents	15,020	1.2	2.5	2.1	4.6	5.8
Whites	13,615	1.2	2.6	2.0	4.6	5.8
Blacks	1,405	1.9	1.4	3.0	4.5	6.4
Nonhomeowner	3,924	1.7	1.3	4.2	5.5	7.2
Whites	3,244	1.6	1.5	3.9	5.4	7.0
Blacks	681	2.5	0.3	5.3	5.6	8.2
Less than 10 years' residence in city (county)	3,035	1.4	2.3	3.8	6.1	7.4
Whites	2,876	1.2	2.4	3.8	6.2	7.4
Blacks	161	3.7	0.0	4.3	4.3	8.1
Less than 1 year of service in current (or most recent) job	1,632	1.2	3.2	4.9	8.1	9.3
Whites	1,433	0.8	3.4	4.9	8.3	9.2
Blacks	198	4.5	2.0	3.5	5.5	10.1
Total family income:						
Under $10,000	7,275	1.7	1.8	2.3	4.1	5.7
Whites	6,307	1.6	1.8	2.2	4.0	5.6
Blacks	971	2.3	1.1	3.2	4.3	6.6
$10,000 or over	4,321	0.8	2.4	1.8	4.2	5.0
Whites	4,194	0.8	2.5	1.9	4.4	5.1
Blacks	127	0.0	0.8	1.6	2.4	2.4
Not ascertained	3,411	0.9	4.1	2.1	6.2	7.1
Whites	3,102	0.8	4.3	2.0	6.3	7.0
Blacks	309	1.6	2.6	3.8	6.4	8.1

(a) Figures in this column are population estimates based on number of respondents in 1966.
(b) Includes a small number of cases in which the respondent was inaccessible to the interviewer even though his location was ascertained.

Table A-5 Comparative Health Condition in 1966 and 1967, by 1966 Age and Color

(Percentage distribution)

Comparative health condition in 1966 and 1967	WHITES				BLACKS			
	45-49	50-54	55-59	Total or average	45-49	50-54	55-59	Total or average
Health limited work in 1966								
Better, 1967	11	14	14	13	18	13	14	15
Change affected work	7	7	7	7	9	10	5	8
Change did not affect work	4	7	7	6	9	3	9	7
Same, 1967	71	63	63	65	51	62	55	56
Worse, 1967	18	23	23	22	32	25	31	29
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total number (thousands)	974	1,115	1,193	3,283	107	117	125	349
Health did not limit work in 1966								
Better, 1967	8	9	10	9	6	8	8	7
Same, 1967	86	84	84	85	88	83	79	84
Worse, 1967	6	6	7	6	6	9	14	9
Change affected work	2	3	4	3	3	4	7	4
Change did not affect work	3	3	3	3	3	5	7	5
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total number (thousands)	3,642	3,259	2,563	9,465	375	332	245	953

Table A-6 Occupational Training Received since 1966, by Type of Training, 1966 Age, and Color (a)

(Percentage distribution)

Occupational training received since 1966	WHITES				BLACKS			
	45-49	50-54	55-59	Total or average	45-49	50-54	55-59	Total or average
None	87	92	92	90	92	95	95	94
Professional, technical	5	4	3	4	2	0	1	1
Managerial	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
Clerical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled manual	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Other	3	2	2	2	4	3	2	3
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total number (thousands)	4,552	4,315	3,615	12,486	468	429	344	1,245

(a) Table excludes men who were unable to work in 1966 and 1967 and who did not work in the 12 months preceding the 1967 survey.

Table A-7 Comparison of Marital Status, 1966 and 1967, by Color

(Percentage distribution)

Marital status in 1966	Marital status in 1967					
	Married	Widowed	Divorced, separated	Never married	Total percent	Total number (thousands)
	WHITES					
Married	99.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	11,588
Widowed	11.0	88.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	215
Divorced, separated	6.9	0.0	93.1	0.0	100.0	437
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	556
Total or average	90.1	1.8	3.6	4.2	100.0	12,823
	BLACKS					
Married	97.0	1.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	1,069
Widowed	13.4	82.7	3.8	0.0	100.0	53
Divorced, separated	7.2	1.6	91.2	0.0	100.0	126
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	57
Total or average	80.5	4.4	10.3	0.0	100.0	1,310

Table A-8 Median Family Income and Proportion of Families Below Poverty Levels in 1965 and 1966, by Family Size and Color: Married Respondents Living with Wives

Family size, 1966 (a)	Total number (thousands)	1965			Percent of those below economy budget poverty line in 1966 who were also below in 1967	1966		
		Median family income (in dollars)	Economy budget poverty line (b) (in dollars)	Percent below economy budget poverty line		Median family income (in dollars)	Economy budget poverty line (b) (in dollars)	Percent below economy budget poverty line
WHITES								
2	4,717	8,674	2,127	5.4	51.6	8,645	2,189	5.3
3	2,741	9,540	2,528	4.4	38.5	9,762	2,602	3.8
4-5	3,021	9,500	3,509	6.5	46.4	10,512	3,611	5.9
6-7	709	9,984	4,755	13.7	59.5	10,173	4,894	13.0
8 or more	320	7,391	5,252	30.3	72.6	8,841	5,405	23.6
Total or average	11,549	9,172	----	6.7	52.0	9,528	----	6.1
BLACKS								
2	368	5,519	2,127	13.5	76.4	6,029	2,189	15.6
3	223	6,232	2,528	11.7	70.6	6,570	2,602	11.7
4-5	245	5,330	3,509	26.1	71.3	5,979	3,611	22.3
6-7	127	5,023	4,755	46.2	74.4	5,822	4,894	40.6
8 or more	84	3,742	5,252	63.7	85.1	4,562	5,405	58.5
Total or average	1,056	5,437	----	24.2	75.8	6,018	----	22.9

(a) Family size is deduced from data on number of dependents other than wife. Thus, for no dependents, family size is two; for one dependent, three, etc.

(b) For a description of the procedure used to construct these poverty lines see Mollie Orshansky, "Counting the Poor: Another Look at the Poverty Profile," Social Security Bulletin, Vol. XXVIII (January, 1965), pp. 3-29. Table E of this article actually contains two sets of poverty lines, one for families living on farms and another for nonfarm families. The poverty lines in the above table are those for nonfarm families adjusted for changes in the Consumer Price Index that occurred between 1963 and 1965 and between 1963 and 1966. (Since in every family size category poverty lines for farm families are smaller than those for families not living on farms, our data exaggerate to some extent the incidence of poverty among families of men in our sample.) For the three largest family size categories, the poverty lines shown in this table are unweighted averages of those contained in Table E of the Orshansky article.

The estimates of the percent of a given group of families who are below the poverty line were computed from cross tabulations in which families with incomes of less than $6,000 were distributed over the following categories for family income; less than $2,000, $2,000-2,999, $3,000-3,999, $4,000-4,999, $5,000-5,999. Poverty rates were computed by assuming that families were evenly distributed within each of the categories.

Table A-9 Comparative Labor Force Status in 1966 and 1967 Survey Weeks, by 1966 Age and Color

(Percentage distribution)

Comparative labor force status in 1966 and 1967 survey weeks	WHITES				BLACKS			
	45-49	50-54	55-59	Total or average	45-49	50-54	55-59	Total or average
In labor force both years	95.4	93.6	88.2	92.7	91.1	89.9	82.0	88.1
Out of labor force both years	2.8	3.8	7.8	4.6	4.7	6.6	13.1	7.7
Left labor force, 1967	1.3	1.6	2.3	1.7	3.3	2.3	3.7	3.0
Returned to labor force, 1967	0.6	0.9	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number (thousands)	4,646	4,396	3,781	12,823	485	450	375	1,310
1966 labor force participation rate(a)	96.7	95.2	90.5	94.4	94.4	92.2	85.7	91.1
1967 labor force participation rate	96.0	94.5	89.9	93.8	92.1	91.0	83.2	89.1
Change 1966-1967	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	2.5	1.3	3.0	2.2

(a) The 1966 labor force participation rates differ from rates reported in Parnes, et al., The Pre-Retirement Years, Vol. I, because these rates are based on men interviewed both years.

Table A-10 Comparative Labor Force Status in 1966 and 1967 Survey Weeks, by Type of Occupation on Current (Last) Job and Color

(Percentage distribution)

Comparative labor force status in 1966 and 1967 survey weeks	White collar	Blue collar	Service	Farm	Total or average
	WHITES				
In labor force both years	95.7	91.4	88.4	90.4	92.7
Out of labor force both years	2.6	5.8	7.1	4.4	4.6
Left labor force, 1967	1.0	1.7	2.0	4.3	1.7
Returned to labor force, 1967	0.6	1.2	2.5	1.0	1.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number (thousands)	4,860	6,065	757	1,103	12,823
	BLACKS				
In labor force both years	95.5	88.2	86.8	82.1	88.1
Out of labor force both years	1.9	8.2	8.4	8.6	7.7
Left labor force, 1967	1.2	2.6	4.1	7.5	3.0
Returned to labor force, 1967	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.8	1.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number (thousands)	189	801	194	121	1,310

Table A-11 Comparative Labor Force Status in 1966 and 1967 Survey Weeks, by 1966 Marital Status and Color

(Percentage distribution)

Comparative labor force status in 1966 and 1967 survey weeks	Married	Divorced, separated	Never married	Widowed	Total or average
			WHITES		
In labor force both years	93.9	85.3	79.3	78.6	92.7
Out of labor force both years	3.9	7.8	13.9	14.8	4.6
Left labor force, 1967	1.4	3.1	3.9	6.6	1.7
Returned to labor force, 1967	0.8	3.8	2.8	0.0	1.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number (thousands)	11,549	486	560	231	12,823
			BLACKS		
In labor force both years	90.5	83.8	66.2	74.1	88.0
Out of labor force both years	5.5	11.3	28.7	22.3	7.9
Left labor force, 1967	3.0	3.8	5.1	1.2	3.0
Returned to labor force, 1967	1.0	1.1	0.0	2.3	1.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number (thousands)	1,056	140	57	62	1,310

Table A-12 Comparative Labor Force Status in 1966 and 1967 Survey Weeks, by Comparative Health Status, 1966 and 1967, and Color

(Percentage distributions)

Comparative labor force status in 1966 and 1967 survey weeks	Health limited work, 1966				Health did not limit work, 1966		Total or average
	Better, 1967	Same, 1967	Worse, 1967	Total or average	Better or same, 1967	Worse, 1967	
				WHITES			
In labor force both years	80.7	94.8	75.4	92.7	98.6	93.7	92.7
Out of labor force both years	3.0	3.6	6.3	4.6	0.5	0.6	4.6
Left labor force, 1967	4.2	0.2	15.3	1.7	0.4	5.6	1.7
Returned to labor force, 1967	12.0	1.4	2.9	1.1	0.1	0.0	1.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number (thousands)	373	1,855	611	3,283	8,846	597	12,823
1966 unemployment rate	1.3	2.1	2.9	2.5	0.9	1.3	1.3
1967 unemployment rate	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.6	1.4	3.4	1.4
				BLACKS			
In labor force both years	87.0	87.6	61.0	88.3	98.6	90.8	88.3
Out of labor force both years	1.8	7.7	12.7	7.5	0.0	1.0	7.5
Left labor force, 1967	3.9	2.7	24.4	3.0	0.6	8.0	3.0
Returned to labor force, 1967	7.3	1.9	1.9	1.0	0.8	0.0	1.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number (thousands)	41	154	80	349	867	85	1,310
1966 unemployment rate	5.3	3.5	4.3	3.2	1.4	4.8	1.9
1967 unemployment rate	10.3	2.9	9.8	5.3	1.8	2.6	2.6

Table A-13 Comparative Number of Weeks in Labor Force in 1966 and 1967,(a) by Comparative Health Status in 1966 and 1967 and Color

(Percentage distribution)

Comparative number of weeks in labor force, 1966 and 1967	Health limited work, 1966				Health did not limit work, 1966		
	Better, 1967	Same, 1967	Worse, 1967	Total or average	Better or same, 1967	Worse, 1967	Total or average
	WHITES						
52 weeks both years	48.3	70.9	45.0	62.5	81.5	56.1	79.8
52 weeks, 1966; less than 52 weeks, 1967	19.7	11.0	22.6	14.5	7.0	29.7	8.4
Less than 52 weeks 1966:							
Same ± 2 weeks, 1967	6.2	3.5	9.2	5.2	5.2	5.8	5.2
Plus 3 or more weeks, 1967	21.7	13.3	14.0	14.6	5.7	7.7	5.8
Minus 3 or more weeks, 1967	4.2	1.2	9.2	3.2	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number (thousands)	373	1,855	611	3,283	8,846	597	9,465
	BLACKS						
52 weeks both years	57.5	59.0	30.6	50.8	78.4	61.4	77.0
52 weeks, 1966; less than 52 weeks, 1967	7.5	15.4	22.6	16.3	8.4	26.5	9.9
Less than 52 weeks, 1966:							
Same ± 2 weeks, 1967	2.5	6.0	9.3	6.4	3.9	2.4	3.8
Plus 3 or more weeks, 1967	22.5	16.1	22.6	18.2	9.1	9.6	9.1
Minus 3 or more weeks, 1967	10.0	4.0	14.6	8.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number (thousands)	41	154	80	349	867	85	953

(a) In the 1966 survey the reference period was calendar year 1965. In the 1967 survey it was 12-month period prior to the interview.

Table A-14 Selected Measures of Labor Market Activity in Past 12 Months, by Labor Force and Employment Status in 1967 Survey Week and Color

Measure of labor market activity in past 12 months	WHITES			BLACKS		
	Employed	Unemployed	Out of labor force	Employed	Unemployed	Out of labor force
Total number (thousands)	11,848	172	807	1,141	30	142
Unemployed in past 12 months:						
Percent with no unemployment	92.4	6.2	88.9	87.1	11.5	81.0
Percent unemployed 15 weeks or more	2.1	57.1	7.8	2.9	54.7	6.7
Average number of weeks unemployed (a)	0.9	23.4	2.6	1.2	21.1	3.7
Out of labor force in past 12 months						
Percent with no weeks out of labor force	87.8	69.2	10.0	86.6	63.9	9.0
Percent out of labor force 15 weeks or more	2.1	16.9	83.5	2.6	27.7	84.4
Average number of weeks out of labor force (a)	1.1	6.9	36.2	1.2	9.8	34.1
Employment in past 12 months:						
Percent employed 52 weeks	81.5	2.9	1.1	75.5	3.1	0.0
Percent with less than 14 weeks employment	0.6	38.4	74.7	0.8	43.5	65.8
Percent with no employment	0.1	32.9	67.2	0.1	17.5	53.6
Average number of weeks employed (a)	49.9	20.4	8.6	49.2	20.6	10.5

(a) Means computed from grouped data.

Table A-15 Proportion Making Voluntary and Involuntary Changes of Employer between 1966 and 1967, by 1966 Major Occupation Group and Color: Employed Respondents in 1967 Who Were Employed as Wage and Salary Workers in 1966

Major occupation group in 1966	Total number (thousands)	Percent voluntary changers	Percent involuntary changers	Total percent changers
	WHITES			
Professional, technical	1,121	5.7	2.0	7.7
Nonfarm managers, proprietors	1,215	2.6	2.8	5.4
Clerical, sales	1,146	7.0	2.3	9.3
Craftsmen, foremen	2,542	5.9	7.7	13.6
Operatives	1,890	6.4	2.6	9.0
Nonfarm laborers	459	10.4	8.9	19.3
Service	514	8.9	0.8	9.7
Farm	188	6.9	12.8	19.7
Total or average	9,089	6.1	4.5	10.6
	BLACKS			
Professional, technical	49	4.1	0.0	4.1
Nonfarm managers, proprietors	18	0.0	0.0	0.0
Clerical, sales	70	8.6	0.0	8.6
Craftsmen and foremen	129	5.4	3.9	9.3
Operatives	298	2.7	4.0	6.7
Nonfarm laborers	208	9.6	8.6	18.2
Service	148	2.7	3.4	6.1
Farm	61	13.1	13.1	26.2
Total or average	985	5.6	4.8	10.4

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Table A-16 Proportion Making Voluntary and Involuntary Changes of Employer between 1966 and 1967, by Type of Occupation and Length of Service in 1966 Job, and by Color: Employed Respondents in 1967 Who Were Employed as Wage and Salary Workers in 1966

Length of service in 1966 job	WHITES				BLACKS			
	Total number (thousands)	Percent voluntary changers	Percent involuntary changers	Total percent changers	Total number (thousands)	Percent voluntary changers	Percent involuntary changers	Total percent changers
	White collar							
Less than 1 year	247	20.6	10.5	31.1	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-2 years	257	12.1	5.8	17.9	10	0.0	0.0	0.0
3-4 years	298	14.1	3.7	17.8	14	42.8	0.0	42.8
5-9 years	534	5.8	3.0	8.8	22	4.5	0.0	4.5
10-19 years	917	1.3	1.6	2.9	38	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-29 years	774	1.0	0.0	1.0	39	2.6	0.0	2.6
30 years or more	437	0.9	0.0	0.9	9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total or average	3,482	5.0	2.4	7.4	137	5.8	0.0	5.8
	Blue collar							
Less than 1 year	657	17.5	20.4	37.9	84	20.2	15.5	35.7
1-2 years	356	15.7	10.4	26.1	48	12.5	8.3	20.8
3-4 years	310	11.0	7.1	18.1	53	3.8	3.8	7.6
5-9 years	669	6.7	3.3	10.0	77	2.6	5.2	7.8
10-19 years	1,361	3.8	2.3	6.1	204	2.0	3.9	5.9
20-29 years	1,066	1.8	3.9	5.7	142	2.8	4.2	7.0
30 years or more	441	0.9	3.6	4.5	28	7.1	0.0	7.1
Total or average	4,891	6.5	6.2	12.7	635	5.5	5.5	11.0
	Total (a)							
Less than 1 year	1,032	18.7	15.9	34.6	125	19.2	12.8	32.0
1-2 years	679	13.2	8.1	21.3	80	11.2	5.0	16.2
3-4 years	692	13.6	4.8	18.4	93	10.8	2.2	13.0
5-9 years	1,352	5.6	3.3	8.9	127	2.4	3.9	6.3
10-19 years	2,438	2.6	2.0	4.6	293	1.4	3.8	5.2
20-29 years	1,926	1.6	2.1	3.7	213	1.9	2.3	4.2
30 years or more	912	0.9	2.8	3.7	49	4.1	6.1	10.2
Total or average	9,089	6.1	4.5	10.6	985	5.6	4.8	10.4

(a) Total includes service and farm workers not shown separately.

Table A-17 Proportion Making Voluntary and Involuntary Changes of Employer between 1966 and 1967, by Type of Occupation in 1966, Attitude toward 1966 Job, and Color: Employed Respondents in 1967 Who Were Employed as Wage and Salary Workers in 1966

1966 Major occupation group and attitude toward 1966 job	WHITES				BLACKS			
	Total number (thousands)	Percent voluntary changers	Percent involuntary changers	Total percent changers	Total number (thousands)	Percent voluntary changers	Percent involuntary changers	Total percent changers
White collar								
Liked very much	2,389	4.3	2.8	7.1	90	4.4	0.0	4.4
Liked fairly well	925	6.3	1.2	7.5	40	10.0	0.0	10.0
Disliked somewhat	94	12.8	4.2	17.0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disliked very much	54	7.4	0.0	7.4	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total or average	3,482	5.0	2.4	7.4	137	5.8	0.0	5.8
Blue collar								
Liked very much	2,398	5.5	6.5	12.0	302	5.0	3.3	8.3
Liked fairly well	2,028	7.2	6.2	13.4	267	4.1	6.0	10.1
Disliked somewhat	300	9.7	4.0	13.7	36	11.1	25.0	36.1
Disliked very much	130	20.8	3.1	23.9	16	12.5	6.2	18.7
Total or average	4,891	6.5	6.2	12.7	635	5.5	5.5	11.0
Total(a)								
Liked very much	5,169	5.0	4.5	9.5	495	4.0	2.6	6.6
Liked fairly well	3,224	6.5	4.7	11.2	390	5.4	5.6	11.0
Disliked somewhat	439	10.2	4.6	14.8	56	10.7	19.6	30.3
Disliked very much	203	19.2	2.0	21.2	21	19.0	4.8	23.8
Total or average	9,089	6.1	4.5	10.6	985	5.6	4.8	10.4

(a) Total includes service and farm workers not listed separately.

Table A-18 Comparative Attitude toward Job in 1966 and 1967, by Comparative Job Status in 1966 and 1967, Type of Occupation in 1966, and Color: Employed Respondents in 1967 Who Were Employed as Wage and Salary Workers in 1966

(Percentage distribution)

Type of occupation in 1966 and comparative attitude toward job in 1966 and 1967	WHITES				BLACKS			
	Non-changers	Voluntary changers	Involuntary changers	Total or average	Non-changers	Voluntary changers	Involuntary changers	Total or average
White collar								
Like more, 1967	15	68	36	19	18	62	--	20
Like same, 1967	80	25	41	76	79	0	--	75
Like less, 1967	5	7	23	5	3	38	--	4
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	--	100
Total number (thousands)	3,180	175	82	3,482	131	8	0	137
Blue collar								
Like more, 1967	9	54	41	15	12	46	14	14
Like same, 1967	84	30	40	77	83	40	63	80
Like less, 1967	6	17	20	8	5	14	23	6
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total number (thousands)	4,180	319	301	4,891	552	38	35	635
Total(a)								
Like more, 1967	12	58	40	17	14	51	23	17
Like same, 1967	82	28	39	76	81	32	56	76
Like less, 1967	6	13	21	7	5	17	21	6
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total number (thousands)	7,976	554	412	9,089	864	55	47	985

(a) Total includes service and farm workers not shown separately.

Table A-19 Comparison of Migrants, 1966 and 1967, and Nonmigrants, by Selected Characteristics: White Respondents [(a)]

Selected characteristics	Percent of the migrants	Percent of the nonmigrants
Economic characteristics		
Professional or technical in 1966	29	11
Farm laborer in 1966	5	2
Short-service worker (less than 5 years tenure as of 1966)	54	24
Very-short-service worker (less than 1 year of tenure as of 1966)	26	10
Those experiencing at least one week of unemployment during the year preceding the 1966 survey	18	9
Unemployed, 1966 survey week	2.8	1.2
Unemployed, 1967 survey week	3.1	1.3
Personal characteristics		
Those with no children under 18 years old in household in 1966	82	72
Homeowners	45	80
Residents of 1966 county of residence for less than 5 years	42	10
Residents of 1966 county of residence for less than 1 year	21	2

(a) Percentages are calculated on the base of all men in the age cohort with work experience who were interviewed in 1967. There were 275,000 migrants and 12,109,000 nonmigrants.

APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY

AGE

Age of respondent as of last birthday prior to April 1, 1966.

ATTACHMENT TO CURRENT JOB

This concept refers to the propensity of a worker to remain with his present employer despite his perception of more economically rewarding jobs elsewhere in the local community; in other words, the converse of mobility. It is measured by the relative increase in rate of pay for which an employed respondent would be willing to accept a hypothetical offer of employment with a different employer.

ATTITUDE TOWARD JOB, 1966

Respondent's report of his feelings toward his 1966 job when confronted with the following four alternatives: "like it very much, like it fairly well, dislike it somewhat, dislike it very much."

CLASS OF WORKER

Wage and Salary Worker

A person working for a rate of pay per unit-time, commission, tips, payment in kind, or piece rates for a private employer or any government unit.

Self-employed Worker

A person working in his own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or operating a farm for profit or fees.

Unpaid Family Worker

A person working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom he is related by blood or marriage.

COLOR

The term "black" refers to all those who are not Caucasian and is used in lieu of the more conventional "nonwhite" or "Negro and other." For further detail see footnote 3.

COMPARATIVE HEALTH CONDITION

The respondent's evaluation of whether his health or physical condition in 1967 was "better," "about the same," or "worse" than a year ago.

COMPARISON OF ATTITUDE TOWARD JOB, 1966 and 1967

Whether the respondent says he likes his current job more than, the same as, or less than the job he held in 1966 (irrespective of whether it was the same or a different job).

EMPLOYED: See LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

HEALTH, EFFECT ON WORK

Respondent's assessment of whether his physical or mental condition (1) limits the kind and/or amount of work he can do, or (2) prevents him from working.

HOURLY RATE OF PAY

Usual gross rate of compensation per hour on current (or last) job held by wage and salary workers. If a time unit other than an hour was reported, hourly rates were computed by first converting the reported figure into a weekly rate and then dividing by the number of hours usually worked per week on that job.

INVOLUNTARY JOB CHANGES

Job changes initiated by the employer, such as layoffs, the ending of temporary jobs, and discharges.

JOB

A continuous period of service with a given employer.

Current or Last Job

For those respondents who were employed during the survey week, the job held during the survey week. For those respondents who were either unemployed or out of the labor force, the most recent job.

JOB SATISFACTION: See ATTITUDE TOWARD JOB

JOB-SEEKING INTENTIONS

Whether respondents who were out of the labor force at the time of the 1966 interview expressed an intention of looking for work during the next 12 months.

LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

In the Labor Force

All respondents who were either employed or unemployed during the survey week:

Employed

All respondents who during the survey week were either (1) "at work"--those who did any work for pay or profit or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (2) "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work, but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or because they were taking time off for various other reasons.

Unemployed

All respondents who did not work at all during the survey week and either were looking or had looked for a job in the four-week period prior to the survey, all respondents who did not work at all during the survey week and were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they were laid-off, and all respondents who did not work at all during the survey week and were waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Out of the Labor Force

All respondents who were neither employed nor unemployed during the survey week.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

The proportion of the total civilian noninstitutional population or of a demographic subgroup of that population classified as "in the labor force."

LENGTH OF SERVICE IN CURRENT (LAST) JOB

The total number of years spent by the respondent in his current (most recent) job.

MARITAL STATUS

Respondents were classified into the following categories: married, spouse present; married, spouse absent; divorced, separated; widowed; and never married. When the term "married" is used in this report, it includes the first two of these categories.

MOBILITY: See ATTACHMENT TO CURRENT JOB

NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS (excluding wife)

The number of persons who receive at least one-half of their support from the respondent whether or not they reside in the household.

OCCUPATION

The ten occupation groups are the ten one-digit classes used by the Bureau of the Census in the 1960 Census. The four types of occupation are white collar (professional and technical workers; managers, officials, and proprietors; clerical workers; and sales workers); blue collar (craftsmen and foreman, operatives, and nonfarm laborers); service; and farm (farmers, farm managers, and farm laborers).

OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING

Program(s) taken outside the regular school system for other than social or recreational purposes. Sponsoring agents include government, unions, and business enterprises. A training course sponsored by a company must last at least six weeks to be considered a "program."

OUT OF THE LABOR FORCE: See LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

PSU (PRIMARY SAMPLING UNIT)

One of the 235 areas of the country from which the sample for this study was drawn; usually an SMSA (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area) or a county.

REACTION TO HYPOTHETICAL JOB OFFER

Respondents out of the labor force at the time of the 1966 survey were asked whether they would accept a job offer in the local area. Also see ATTACHMENT TO CURRENT JOB.

SELF-EMPLOYED: See CLASS OF WORKER

SURVEY WEEK

For convenience, the term "survey week" is used to denote the calendar week preceding the date of interview. In the conventional parlance of the Bureau of the Census, it means the "reference week."

TENURE: See LENGTH OF SERVICE IN CURRENT (LAST) JOB

TOTAL FAMILY INCOME

Income from all sources (including wages and salaries, net income from business or farm, pensions, dividends, interest, rent, royalties, social insurance, and public assistance) received by any family member living in the household. Income of nonrelatives living in the household is not included.

UNEMPLOYED: See LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

UNEMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE IN 12-MONTH PERIOD

In 1966 survey, cumulative number of weeks in calendar year 1965 that the respondent reported he was looking for work or on lay-off from a job. In 1967 survey, reference period is 12-month period prior to interview.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

The proportion of the labor force classified as unemployed.

VOLUNTARY JOB CHANGE

Job changes initiated by the worker (quits).

WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS: See CLASS OF WORKER

WAGE RATE: See HOURLY RATE OF PAY

WEEKS IN THE LABOR FORCE IN 12-MONTH PERIOD

In 1966 survey, cumulative number of weeks in calendar year 1965 that the respondent reported that he either worked, looked for work, or was on lay-off from a job. In 1967 survey, reference period is 12-month period prior to interview.

WORK EXPERIENCE

Any full- or part-time employment experienced by the respondent any time during his life.

APPENDIX C[*]

SAMPLING, INTERVIEWING, AND ESTIMATING PROCEDURES

The Survey of Work Experience of Men 45-59 Years of Age is one of four longitudingal surveys sponsored by the Manpower Administration of the U. S. Department of Labor. Taken together these surveys constitute the National Longitudinal Surveys.

The Sample Design

The National Longitudinal Surveys are based on a multi-stage probability sample located in 235 sample areas comprising 485 counties and independent cities representing every state and the District of Columbia. The 235 sample areas were selected by grouping all of the nation's counties and independent cities into about 1,900 primary sampling units (PSU's) and further forming 235 strata of one or more PSU's that are relatively homogeneous according to socioeconomic characteristics. Within each of the strata a single PSU was selected to represent the stratum. Within each PSU a probability sample of housing units was selected to represent the civilian noninstitutional population.

Since one of the survey requirements was to provide separate reliable statistics for Negroes and other races, households in predominantly Negro and other race enumeration districts (ED's) were selected at a rate three times that for households in predominantly white ED's. The sample was designed to provide approximately 5,000 interviews for each of the four surveys--about 1,500 nonwhites and 3,500 whites. When this requirement was examined in light of the expected number of persons in each age-sex-color group it was found that approximately 42,000 households would be required in order to find the requisite number of nonwhites in each age-sex group.

An initial sample of about 42,000 housing units was selected and a screening interview took place in March and April, 1966. Of this number about 7,500 units were found to be vacant, occupied by persons whose usual residence was elsewhere, changed from residential use, or demolished. On the other hand, about 900 additional units were found which had been created within existing living space or had been changed from what was previously nonresidential space. Thus 35,360 housing units were available for interview; of these, usable information was collected for 34,662 households, a completion rate of 98.0 percent.

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[*] This appendix was written by George E. Hall, Assistant Chief, Demographic Surveys Division, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Following the initial interview and screening operation, 5,518 males age 45-59 were designated to be interviewed for the Survey of Work Experience. These were sampled differentially within four strata: whites in white ED's (i.e., ED's which contained predominantly white households), nonwhites in white ED's, whites in nonwhite ED's, and nonwhites in nonwhite ED's.

The Field Work

Four hundred thirteen interviewers were assigned to this survey. The primary requirement for interviewers was previous experience with the Current Population Survey (CPS). A number of sections of the questionnaire dealt with labor force or socioeconomic concepts which were either similar to or identical with the CPS, thus a significant increase in quality and reduction of training costs was achieved.

A two-stage training program was used to provide specific instruction for this survey. First, two supervisors from each of the Bureau's 12 regional offices were trained in Washington; they in turn trained the interviewers and office clerks assigned to the survey in their regions. Each trainee was provided with a "verbatim" training guide prepared by the Bureau staff and reviewed by the Manpower Administration and the Center for Human Resource Research of The Ohio State University. The guide included not only lecture material, but a number of structured practice interviews to thoroughly familiarize the interviewers with the questionnaire. A total of 33 training sessions were held in some 24 cities throughout the country. Professional members of the participating organizations observed the regional supervisors during the training sessions.

A field edit was instituted in each regional office to insure adequate quality. This consisted of a "full edit" of the first three questionnaires returned by each interviewer, and a partial edit of the remaining questionnaires from each interviewer's assignment. The full edit consisted of reviewing the questionnaires from beginning to end, to determine if the entries were complete and consistent and whether the skip instructions were being followed. This edit was designed to determine if the interviewer understood her job. The interviewer was contacted by phone concerning minor problems, and depending on the nature of the problem was either merely told of her error or asked to contact the respondent for further information or for clarification. For more serious problems the interviewer was retrained either totally or in part, and the questionnaire was returned for completion.

If problems arose, the complete edit was continued until the supervisor was satisfied that the interviewer was doing a complete and consistent job. The partial edit simply checked to determine that the interviewer had not inadvertently skipped any part of the questionnaire which should have been filled. Any questionnaire which failed the partial edit was returned to the interviewer for completion.

The training of interviewers began on May 22, 1967, and the interviewing immediately after. The interviewing contined until the end of July, 1967. This is longer than the period permitted for the usual Census survey. However, a number of factors were responsible for the elapsed time. First, the field work for the initial interview of the Survey of Work Experience of Women 30-44 was done at the same time as this interview. Therefore, the interviewers were, in reality, responsible for completing two different surveys during this time period. In addition, there are limited times during the day when persons in this age group are available to be interviewed. The requirement that the interviewers be experienced in the CPS caused some delay. For about one week each month the interviewers were not able to work on this survey because of the conflicting demands of the CPS. Finally, extra time was allowed in order to reduce the number of noninterviews resulting from persons who were temporarily not available for interview or who were difficult to locate. Of the 5,518 males 45-59 originally selected for the sample, usable questionnaires were obtained from 5,030 cases in 1966.

Summary, 1966 Interview

			Noninterviews		
	Total	Interviews	Total	Refusals	Other
Number of cases	5,518	5,030	488	146	342
Percent of workload	100.0	91.2	8.8	2.6	6.2
Percent of noninterviews			100.0	30.0	70.0

The 5,030 men who were interviewed in 1966 constituted the panel for the 1967 survey. The noninterviews were not included because there would be no base year data. Sixty persons died between the 1966 and 1967 surveys leaving 4,970 persons eligible to be interviewed. Usable questionnaires were obtained from 4,758 cases for a completion rate of 95.7 percent.

Summary, 1967 Interview

	Inter-viewed in 1966	Deceased in 1967	Eligible for interview 1967	Inter-viewed 1967	Refused	Moved--unable to contact respondent	All other nonin-terviews
	5,030	60	4,970	4,758	107	49	56
Percent of workload	100.0	1.2	98.8				
Percent eligible for inter-view			100.0	95.7	2.1	1.1	1.2

Estimating Methods

The estimation procedure adopted for this survey was a multi-stage ratio estimate. The first step was the assignment to each sample case of a basic weight which was equal to the reciprocal of the sampling fraction of the stratum from which it was selected. Thus, from the Survey of Work Experience of Males 45-59 there were four different base weights reflecting differential sampling by color within stratum (i.e., white ED's versus nonwhite ED's).

1. Noninterview Adjustment

The weight was computed for all persons interviewed in 1966. The weights for all interviewed persons were adjusted to the extent needed to account for persons for whom no information was obtained because of absence, refusal, or unavailability for other reasons. This adjustment was made separately for each of eight groupings: Census region of residence (Northeast, North Central, South, West) and place of residence (urban, rural). No additional noninterview adjustment was made for persons who were not interviewed in 1967.

2. Ratio Estimates

The distribution of the population selected for the sample may differ somewhat, by chance, from that of the nation as a whole, in such characteristics as age, color, sex, and residence. Since these population characteristics are closely correlated with the principal measurements made from the sample, the latter estimates can be substantially improved when weighted appropriately by the known distribution of these population characteristics. This was accomplished through two stages of ratio estimation, as follows:

a. First-Stage Ratio Estimation

This is a procedure in which the sample proportions were weighted by the known 1960 Census data on the color-residence distribution of the population. This step took into account the differences existing at the time of the 1960 Census between the color-residence distribution for the nation and for the sample areas.

b. Second-Stage Ratio Estimation

In this step, the sample proportions were weighted by independent current estimates of the pooulation by age and color. These estimates were prepared by carrying forward the most recent Census data (1960) to take account of subsequent aging of the population, mortality, and migration between the United States and other countries. The adjustment was made by color within three age groupings: 45-49, 50-54, and 55-59.

After this step, each sample person has a weight which remains unchanged throughout the five-year life of the survey. The universe of study was thus fixed at the time of interview for the the first cycle. No reweighting of the sample is made after subsequent cycles since the group of interviewed persons is an unbiased sample of the population group (in this case, males age 45-59) in existence at the time of the first cycle only.

Coding and Editing

Most of the questionnaire required no coding, the data being punched directly from precoded boxes. However, the various job description questions used the Bureau's standard occupation and industry codes that are used with the monthly CPS. Codes for the other "open end" questions were developed in conjunction with Ohio State from tallies of usually 10 percent subsamples of the returns.

The consistency edits for the questionnaire were completed on the computer. For the parts of the questionnaire which were similar to the CPS a modified CPS edit was used. For all other sections separate consistency checks were performed. None of the edits included an allocation routine which was dependent on averages or random information from outside sources, since such allocated data could not be expected to be consistent with data from subsequent surveys. However, where the answer to a question was obvious from others in the questionnaire, the missing answer was entered on the tape. For example, if item 34a ("Is there a compulsory retirement age where you work?") was blank but legitimate entries appeared in 34b and c ("At what age?" and "Would you like to work longer?") a "Yes" was inserted in 34a. In this case, only if 34a was marked "Yes" could 34b and c be filled; therefore the assumption was made that either the card punch operator failed to punch the item or the interviewer failed to mark it.

APPENDIX D

SAMPLING VARIATION

As in any survey based upon a sample, the data in this report are subject to sampling error, that is, variation attributable solely to the fact that they emerge from a sample rather than from a complete count of the population. Because the probabilities of a given individual's appearing in the sample are known, it is possible to estimate the sampling error, at least roughly. For example, it is possible to specify a "confidence interval" for each absolute figure or percentage, that is, the range within which the true value of the figure is likely to fall. For this purpose, the standard error of the statistic is generally used. One standard error on either side of a given statistic provides the range of values which has a two-thirds probability of including the true value. This probability increases to about 95 percent if a range of two standard errors is used.

Standard Errors of Percentages

In the case of percentages, the size of the standard error depends not only on the magnitude of the percentage, but also on the size of the base on which the percentage is computed. Thus, the standard error of 80 percent may be only 1 percentage point when the base is the total number of white men, but as much as 8 or 9 percentage points when the base is the total number of unemployed white men. Two tables of standard errors, one for whites and one for blacks, are shown below (Tables D_1 and D_2).

The method of ascertaining the appropriate standard error of a percentage[1] may be illustrated by the following example. There are about 5,000,000 white men in the age category 45 to 49 of whom 91 percent are estimated by our survey results to be married. Entering the table for white men with the base of 5,000,000 and the percentage 90, one finds the standard error to be 1.2 percent. Thus, chances are about two out of three that a complete enumeration would have resulted in a figure between 89.8 and 92.2 percent (91 ± 1.2), and 19 out of 20 that the figure would have been between 88.6 and 93.4 (91 ± 2.4).

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[1] Because the sample is not random, the conventional formula for the standard error of a percentage cannot be used. The entries in the tables have been computed on the basis of a formula suggested by the Bureau of the Census statisticians. They should be interpreted as providing an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard error, rather than a precise standard error for any specific item.

Table D_1 : Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Whites
(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percentage (thousands)	Estimated Percentage				
	1 or 99	5 or 95	10 or 90	20 or 80	50
100	2.8	6.1	8.4	11.2	13.9
200	2.0	4.3	5.9	7.9	9.9
350	1.5	3.2	4.5	6.0	7.4
500	1.2	2.7	3.7	5.0	6.2
1000	0.9	1.9	2.6	3.5	4.4
5000	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.6	2.0
13600	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2

Table D_2 : Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Blacks
(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percentage (thousands)	Estimated Percentage				
	1 or 99	5 or 95	10 or 90	20 or 80	50
25	2.7	6.0	8.2	10.9	13.7
50	1.9	4.2	5.8	7.7	9.7
100	1.4	3.0	4.1	5.5	6.8
200	1.0	2.1	2.9	3.9	4.8
750	0.5	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.5
1400	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.8

Standard Errors of Differences Between Percentages

In analysing and interpreting the data, interest will perhaps most frequently center on the question whether observed differences in percentages are "real," or whether they result simply from sampling variation. If, for example, one finds on the basis of the survey that 3.3 percent of the whites, as compared with 7 percent of the blacks, are unable to work, the question arises whether this difference actually prevails in the population or whether it might have been produced by sampling variation. The answer to this question, expressed in terms of probabilities, depends on the standard error of the difference between the two percentages, which, in turn, is related to their magnitudes as well as to the size of the base of each. Although a precise answer to the question would require extended calculation, it is possible to construct charts that will indicate roughly, for different ranges of bases and different magnitudes of the percentages themselves, whether a given difference may be considered to be "significant," i.e., is sufficiently large that there is less than a 5 percent chance that it would have been produced by sampling variation alone. Such charts are shown below.

The magnitude of the quotient produced by dividing the difference between any two percentages by the standard error of the difference determines whether that difference is significant. Since the standard error of the difference depends only on the size of the percentages and their bases, for differences centered around a given percentage it is possible to derive a function which relates significant differences to the size of the bases of the percentages. If a difference around the given percentage is specified, the function then identifies those bases which will produce a standard error small enough for the given difference to be significant. The graphs which follow show functions of this type; each curve identifies combinations of bases that will make a given difference around a given percentage significant. For all combinations of bases on or to the northeast of a given curve, the given difference is the maximum difference necessary for significance.

Thus, to determine whether the difference between two percentages is significant, first locate the appropriate graph by selecting the one labeled with the percentage closest to the midpoint between the two percentages in question. When this percentage is under 50, the base of the larger percentage should be read on the horizontal axis of the chart and the base of the smaller percentage on the vertical axis. When the midpoint between the two percentages is greater than 50, the two axes are to be reversed. (When the midpoint is exactly 50 percent, either axis may be used for either base.) The two coordinates identify a point on the graph. The relation between this point and the curves indicates the order of magnitude required for a difference between the two percentages to be statistically significant at the 5 percent confidence level.[2]

All this may be illustrated as follows. Suppose in the case of white men the question is whether the difference between 27 percent (on a base of 6,000,000(3)) and 33 percent (on a base of 5,000,000) is significant. Since the percentages center on 30 percent, Figure 4 should be used. Entering the vertical axis of this graph with 6,000,000 and the horizontal axis with 5,000,000 provides a coordinate which lies to the northeast of the curve showing combinations of bases for which a difference of 5 percent is significant. Thus the 6 percentage point difference (between 27 and 33 percent) is significant.

As an example of testing for the significance of a difference between the two color groups consider the following. The data in our study show that for men in the age cohort 50-54, 95 percent of the whites (on a base of 4,629,000) and 91 percent of the blacks (on a base of 478,000) are in the labor force. To determine whether this inter-color difference is statistically significant Figure 1 is used because the midpoint (93 percent) between the two percentages is closer to 95 than 90.[4] Entering this graph at 478,000 on the horizontal axis for blacks (calibrated along the top of the Figure) and at 4,629,000 on the vertical axis for whites provides a coordinate which lies to the northeast of the 4 percent curve. Thus the 4 percentage point difference in labor force participation rate is significant.

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2 The point made in footnote 1 is equally relevant here. The graphs should be interpreted as providing only a rough(and probably conservative) estimate of the difference required for significance.

3 Each of the curves in the graphs of this appendix illustrates a functional relationship between bases expressed in terms of actual sample cases. For convenience, however, the axes of the graphs are labeled in terms of blown up estimates which simply reflect numbers of sample cases multiplied by a weighting factor.

4 If both percentages are less (greater) than 50 and the midpoint between the two percentages is less (greater) than the percentage for which the curves were constructed, the actual differences necessary for significance will be slightly less than those shown on the curve. The required differences shown on the curves understate the actual differences necessary for significance when both percentages are less (greater) than 50 and the midpoint is greater (less) than the percentage for which the curves were constructed.

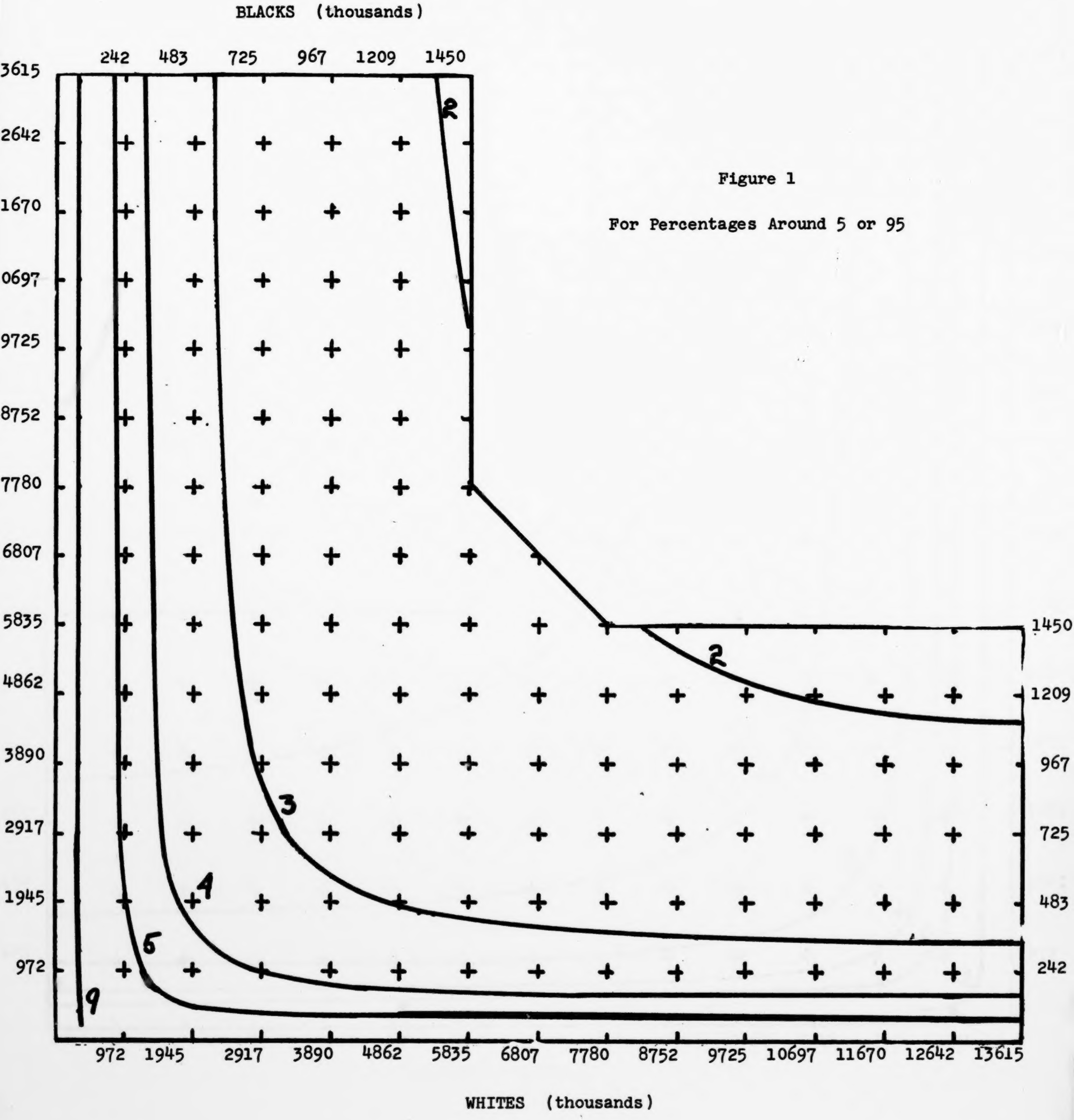

Figure 1

For Percentages Around 5 or 95

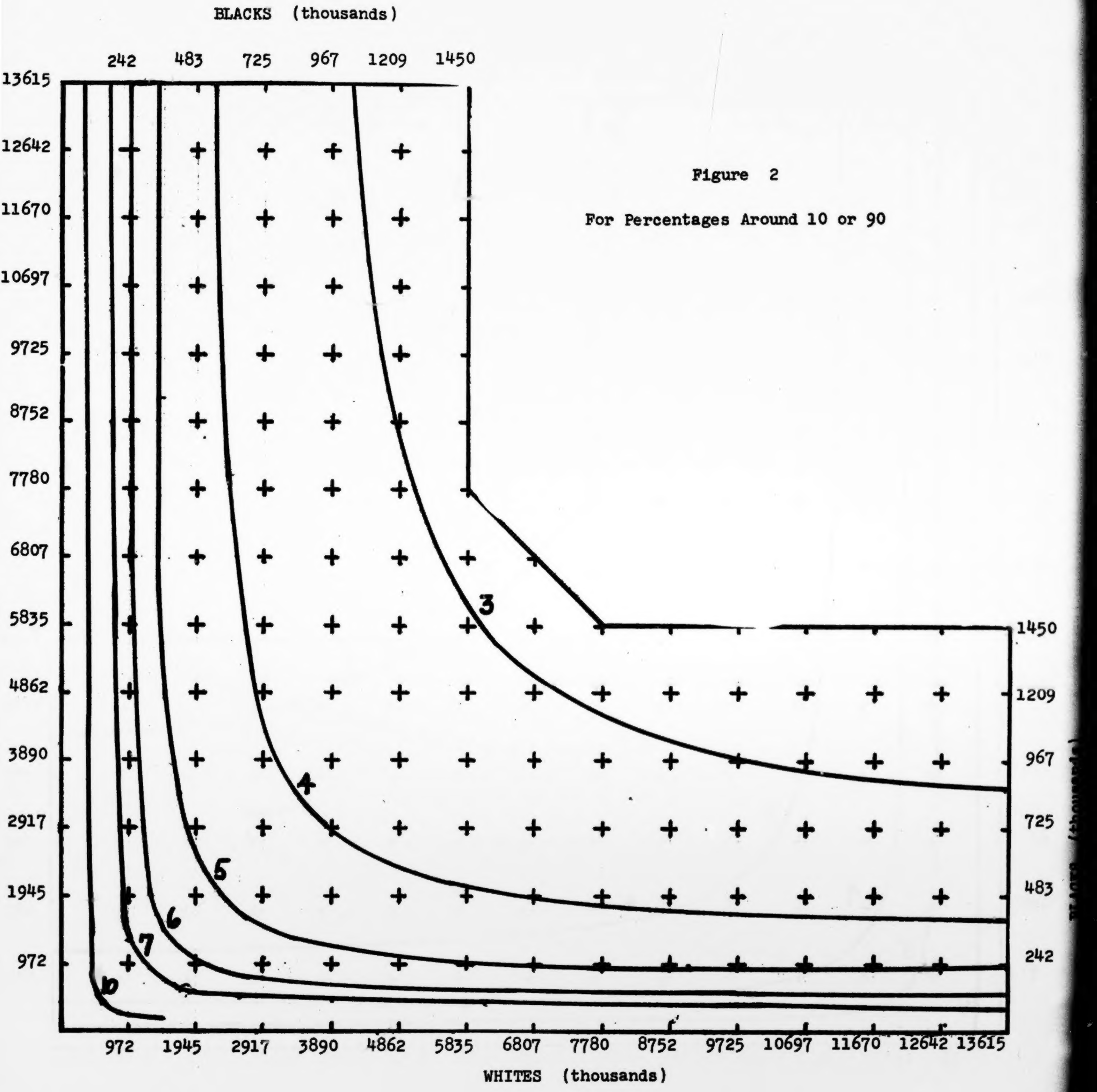

Figure 2

For Percentages Around 10 or 90

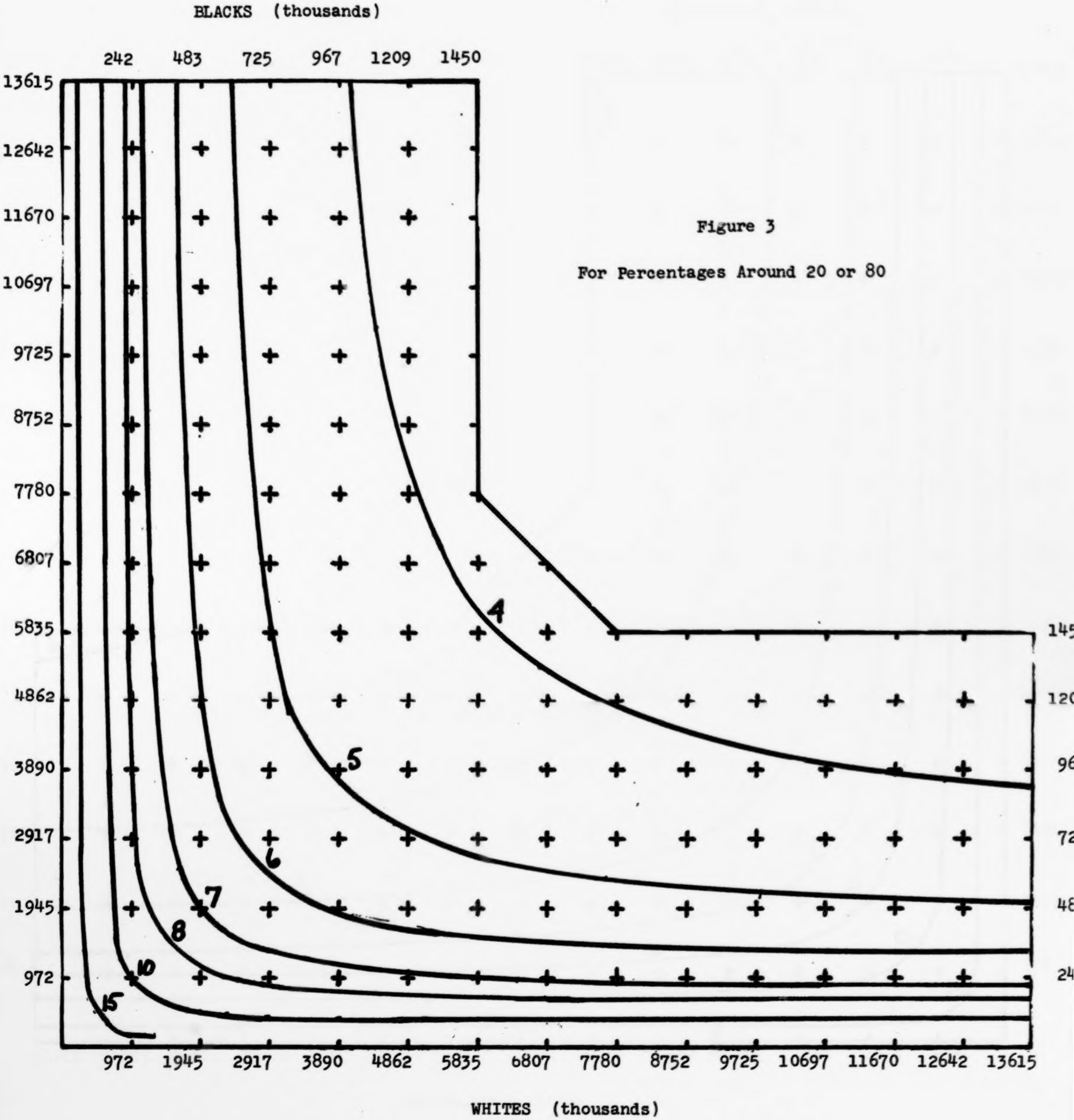

Figure 3

For Percentages Around 20 or 80

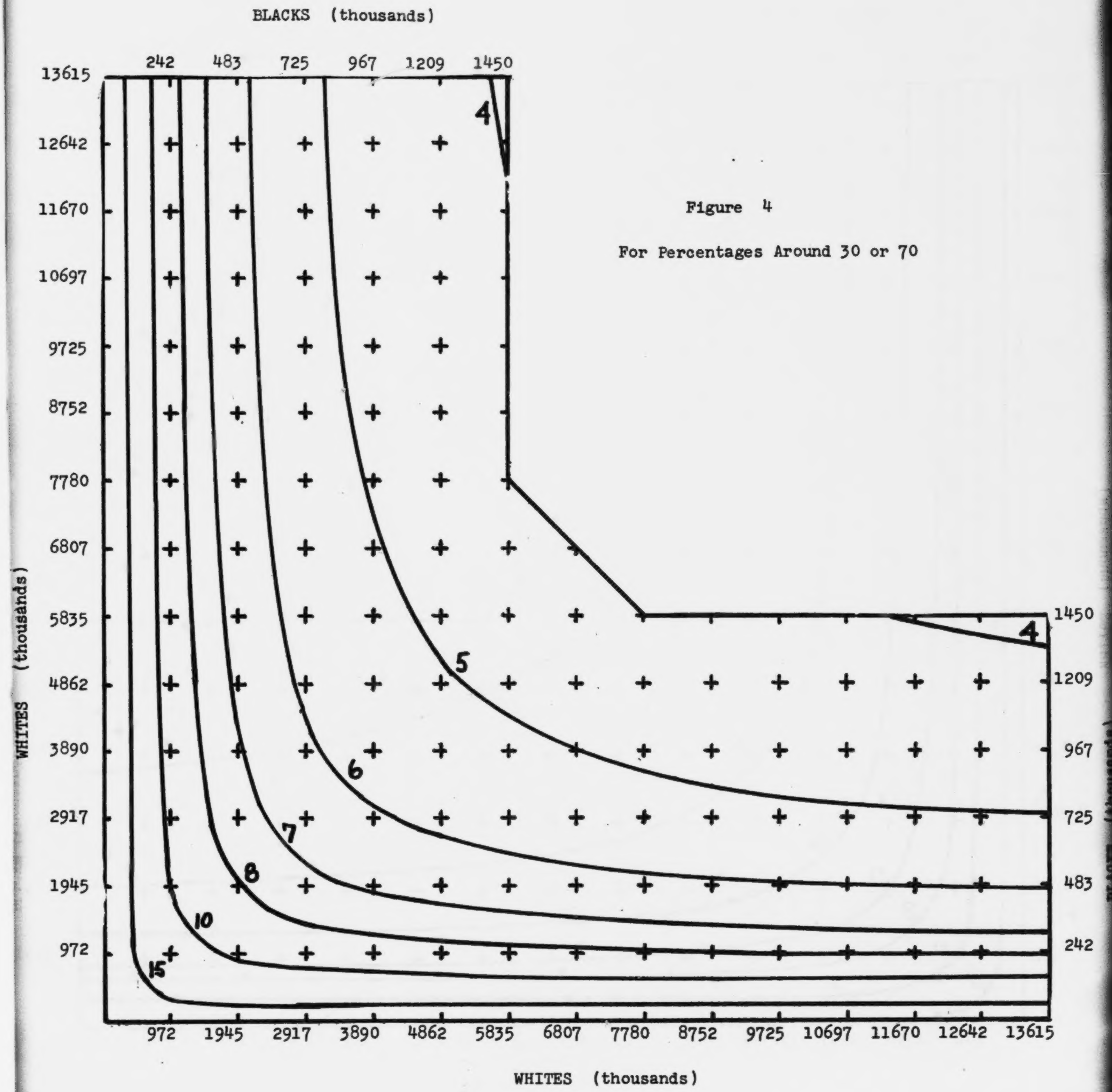

Figure 4

For Percentages Around 30 or 70

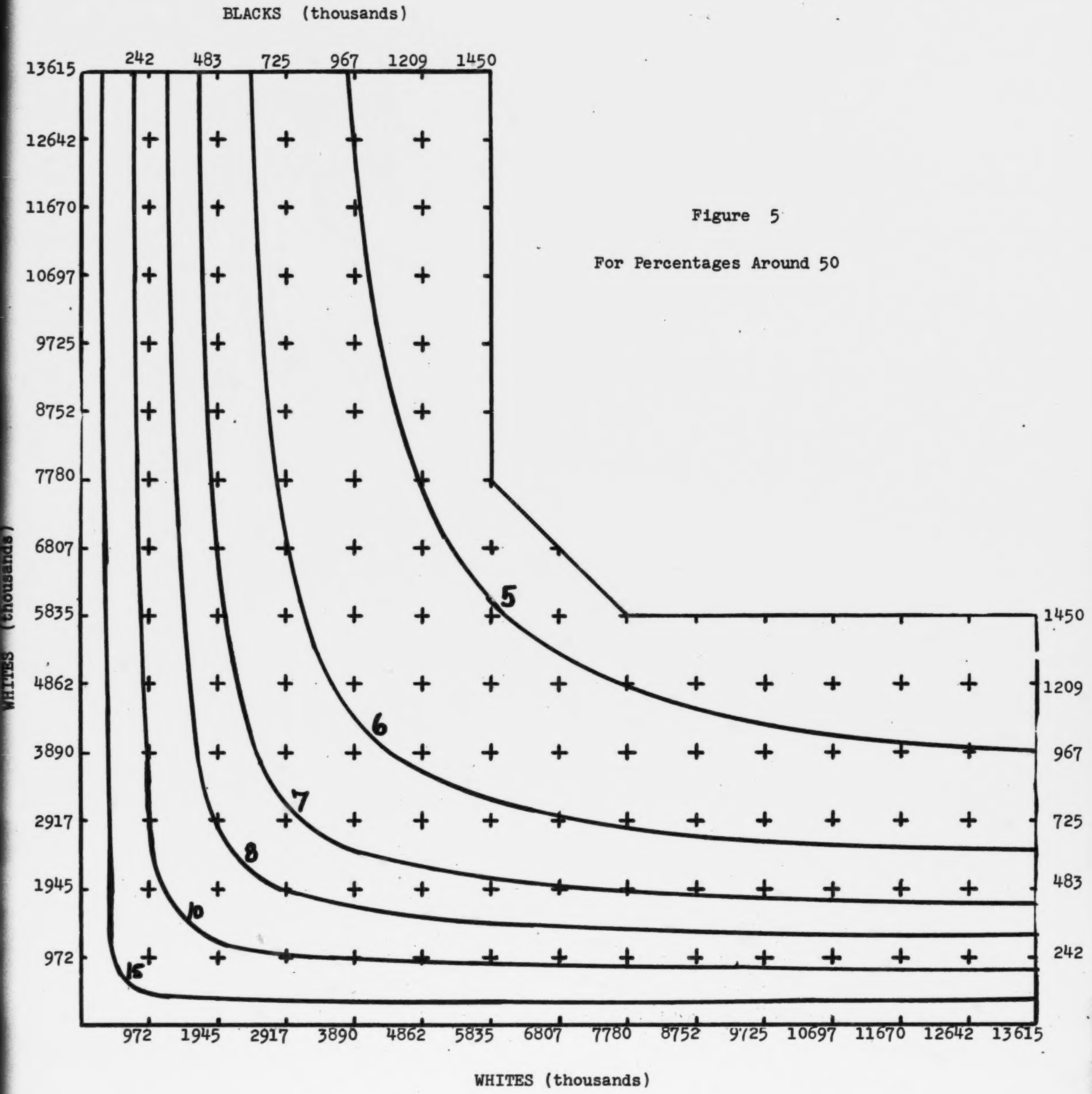

Figure 5

For Percentages Around 50

APPENDIX E

1966 INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

1967 INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Form Approved: Budget Bureau No. 41-R2316; Approval Expires April 30, 1967

FORM LGT-101
(4-5-66)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS

SURVEY OF WORK EXPERIENCE OF MEN 45 – 59

1966

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Title 13 U.S. Code). It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

1. Control number	2. Line number of respondent
3. Address	
4. Name of respondent	
5. Interviewed by:	6. Date

RECORD OF CALLS

Date	Time	Comments
1.	a.m. p.m.	
2.	a.m. p.m.	
3.	a.m. p.m.	
4.	a.m. p.m.	

RECORD OF INTERVIEW

Interview time		Date completed	Comments
Began	Ended		
a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.		

NONINTERVIEW REASON

1 ☐ Temporarily absent

2 ☐ No one home

3 ☐ Refused

4 ☐ Moved or left household – *Enter new address* ____________________

5 ☐ Other – *Specify* ____________________

TRANSCRIPTION FROM HOUSEHOLD RECORD CARD	Item 22	Items 23–25
	1 ☐ Owned or being bought 2 ☐ Rented 3 ☐ No cash rent	1 ☐ A 2 ☐ B 3 ☐ C 4 ☐ D 5 ☐ E

Notes

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A. CURRENT LABOR FORCE STATUS

1. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK –

Working
Looking for work

or something else?

1☐ WK – Working – *Skip to 2a* →
2☐ J – With a job but not at work
3☐ LK – Looking for work
4☐ R – Retired
5☐ S – Going to school
6☐ U – Unable to work – *Skip to 5a*
7☐ OT – Other – *Specify*

____

2c. Do you USUALLY work 35 hours or more a week at this job?

1☐ Yes – What is the reason you worked less than 35 hours LAST WEEK?

2☐ No – What is the reason you USUALLY work less than 35 hours a week?

(Mark the appropriate reason)

01☐ Slack work
02☐ Material shortage
03☐ Plant or machine repair
04☐ New job started during week
05☐ Job terminated during week
06☐ Could find only part-time work
07☐ Holiday (legal or religious)
08☐ Labor dispute
09☐ Bad weather
10☐ Own illness
11☐ On vacation
12☐ Too busy with housework, school, personal business, etc.
13☐ Did not want full-time work
14☐ Full-time work week under 35 hours
15☐ Other reason – *Specify*

____

(If entry in 2c, skip to 6 and enter job worked at last week.)

2. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house?

(Note: If farm or business operator in household, ask about unpaid work.)

1☐ Yes   x☐ No – *Skip to 3*

2a. How many hours did you work LAST WEEK at all jobs? . . . . ________

2b. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

1☐ 49 or more – *Skip to 6*
2☐ 1–34 – *Ask 2c*
3☐ 35–48 – *Ask 2d*

2d. Did you lose any time or take any time off LAST WEEK for any reason such as illness, holiday, or slack work?

1☐ Yes – How many hours did you take off? ________

2☐ No

(Correct 2a if lost time not already deducted; if 2a reduced below 35, fill 2c, otherwise skip to 6.)

2e. Did you work any overtime or at more than one job LAST WEEK?

1☐ Yes – How many extra hours did you work? . . . . ________

2☐ No

(Correct 2a if extra hours not already included and skip to 6.)

Notes

(If "J" in 1, skip to 3a.)

3. Did you have a job (or business) from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?

1☐ Yes   x☐ No – *Skip to 4*

3a. Why were you absent from work LAST WEEK?

1☐ Own illness
2☐ On vacation
3☐ Bad weather
4☐ Labor dispute
5☐ New job to begin within 30 days – *Ask 4b2*
6☐ Temporary layoff (Under 30 days) – *Ask 4b3*
7☐ Indefinite layoff (30 days or more or no definite recall date) – *Ask 4b3*
8☐ Other – *Specify*

____

3b. Are you getting wages or salary for any of the time off LAST WEEK?

1☐ Yes
2☐ No
3☐ Self-employed

3c. Do you usually work 35 hours or more a week at this job?

1☐ Yes   2☐ No

(Skip to 6 and enter job held last week.)

FORM LGT-101 (4-5-66)

A. CURRENT LABOR FORCE STATUS – Continued

(If "LK" in 1, skip to 4a.)

4. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?

1 ☐ Yes x ☐ No – *Skip to 5a*

4a. What have you been doing in the last 4 weeks to find work?

(Mark all methods used; do not read list.)

Checked with –

1 ☐ Public employment agency
2 ☐ Private employment agency
3 ☐ Employer directly
4 ☐ Friends or relatives
5 ☐ Placed or answered ads
6 ☐ Nothing – *Skip to 5a*
7 ☐ Other – *Specify – e.g., MDTA, union or professional register, etc.*

____

4a.1 When did you last do this (any of these)?

1 ☐ LAST week (or this week)
2 ☐ 2 weeks ago
3 ☐ 3 weeks ago
4 ☐ 4 or more weeks ago – *Ask 4b1*

4b. 1) How many weeks have you been looking for work?

2) How many weeks ago did you start looking for work?

3) How many weeks ago were you laid off?

Number of weeks __________

4c. Have you been looking for full-time or part-time work?

1 ☐ Full-time work 2 ☐ Part-time work

4d. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK?

1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ Already has a job
3 ☐ Temporary illness
6 ☐ No 4 ☐ Going to school
5 ☐ Other – *Specify*

____

4e. When did you last work at a full-time job or business lasting two consecutive weeks or more?

1 ☐ 1961 or later – *Specify month and year*

Month ____________ Year ______

2 ☐ Before 1961

Enter last full-time civilian job lasting 2 weeks or more in 6.

3 ☐ Never worked full time 2 weeks or more
4 ☐ Never worked at all

Skip to 54

5a. When did you last work at a regular full or part-time job or business?

1 ☐ 1961 or later – *Specify month and year and ask 5b*

Month ____________ Year ______

2 ☐ Before 1961 – *Ask 5b*
3 ☐ Never worked – *Skip to 54*

5b. Why did you leave that job?

1 ☐ Personal, family, or school reasons
2 ☐ Health
3 ☐ Retirement or old age
4 ☐ Seasonal job completed
5 ☐ Slack work or business conditions
6 ☐ Temporary nonseasonal job completed
7 ☐ Unsatisfactory work arrangements (hours, pay, etc.)
8 ☐ Other

(Go to 6 and describe that job)

6. DESCRIPTION OF JOB OR BUSINESS

6a. For whom did you work? *(Name of company, business, organization or other employer)*

____

6b. In what city and State is . . . located?

City ________________________

State ________________________

6c. What kind of business or industry is this? *(For example, TV and radio manufacturer, retail shoe store, State Labor Department, farm.)*

____

Census use only

6d. Were you –

1 ☐ P – An employee of PRIVATE company, business, or individual for wages, salary, or commission?
2 ☐ G – A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)?
3 ☐ O – Self-employed in OWN business, professional practice, or farm?

(If not a farm)

Is this business incorporated?

☐ Yes ☐ No

4 ☐ WP – Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?

6e. What kind of work were you doing? *(For example, electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer.)*

____

Census use only

A. CURRENT LABOR FORCE STATUS – Continued		Do not use
7. When did you start working at this job or business? *(If before 1965, enter year only; if 1965 or later, enter month and year.)*	**7.** Year and/or month ____________	
CHECK ITEM A 1 ☐ "P" or "G" in item 6d – *Ask 8* 2 ☐ "O" or "WP" in item 6d – *Skip to Check Item B*		
8. How much do you usually earn at this job before deductions? *(If amount given per hour, record dollars and cents; otherwise, round to the nearest dollar.)*	**8.** $________ per ________	
9a. Did you ever do any other kind of work for *(Name of employer)*?	**9a.** 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 9b* 2 ☐ No – *Skip to Check Item B*	
b. What kind of work were you doing when you started with . . . ? *If "Other," specify here* ____________	**b.** 1 ☐ Same as current (last) job 2 ☐ Other	
c. Of the kinds of work you have done for . . ., which did you like best? *If "Other," specify here* ____________	**c.** 1 ☐ Same as current (last) job 2 ☐ Same as first job 3 ☐ Other	
d. How long did you work as *(entry in 9c)* with . . . ? *(If less than 1 year, enter number of months.)*	**d.** Years OR Months – *If less than 1 year*	
e. *(If entry in 9c is different from entry in 6e)* How did you happen to stop working as *(entry in 9c)* with . . . ? ____________ ____________		
CHECK ITEM B Respondent is in – 1 ☐ Labor Force Group "A" ("WK" in 1 or "Yes" in 2 or 3) } *Skip to 11a* 2 ☐ Labor Force Group "B" ("LK" in 1 or "Yes" in 4) } *Skip to 11a* 3 ☐ All others – *Ask 10a*		
10a. Do you intend to look for work of any kind in the next 12 months? *If "Maybe," specify here* ____________ ____________	**10a.** 1 ☐ Yes – definitely 2 ☐ Yes – probably 3 ☐ Maybe – it depends on 4 ☐ No 5 ☐ Don't know	
b. Is there any particular reason why you are not looking for work at this time? *(Specify below, then mark one box.)* ____________ ____________ ____________	**b.** 1 ☐ Training or school 2 ☐ Personal or family 3 ☐ Health reasons 4 ☐ Believe no work available 5 ☐ Do not want work at this time of year 6 ☐ Retired 7 ☐ Other or no reason	

Notes

FORM LGT-101 (4-8-66)

B. WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1965		Do not use
11a. Now I have some questions on your work experience during 1965. In how many different weeks did you work (either full or part time) in 1965 (not counting work around the house)? *(Include paid vacations and paid sick leave.)*	**11a.** Number of weeks ________ ☐ None – *Skip to 13a*	
b. During the weeks that you worked in 1965, how many hours per week did you usually work? *Enter number of hours, then mark box* ________	**b.** 1 ☐ Under 15 2 ☐ 15–34 3 ☐ 35–40 4 ☐ 41–47 5 ☐ 48 or more	
CHECK ITEM C 1 ☐ 52 weeks in 11a – *Ask 12a* 2 ☐ 1–51 weeks in 11a – *Skip to 12b*		
12a. Did you lose any full weeks of work in 1965 because you were on layoff from a job or lost a job?	**12a.** 1 ☐ Yes – How many weeks? ______ *(Adjust item 11a and skip to 12c)* 2 ☐ No – *Skip to Check Item D*	
b. You say you worked (*entry in 11a*) weeks in 1965. In any of the remaining (*52 weeks minus entry in 11a*) ______ weeks were you looking for work or on layoff from a job?	**b.** 1 ☐ Yes – How many weeks? ______ *(Ask 12c)* 2 ☐ No – *Skip to Check Item D*	
c. Were all of these weeks in one stretch?	**c.** 1 ☐ Yes, 1 2 ☐ No, 2 3 ☐ No, 3, or more *Skip to Check Item D*	
13a. *(For those who did not work in 1965)* Even though you did not work in 1965, did you spend any time trying to find work or on layoff from a job?	**13a.** 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 13b* 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 14 and ask about 52 weeks*	
b. How many different weeks were you looking for work or on layoff from a job? *Enter number of hours, then mark box* ________	**b.** 1 ☐ 1–4 2 ☐ 5–10 3 ☐ 11–14 4 ☐ 15–26 5 ☐ 27–39 6 ☐ 40–52	
CHECK ITEM D *Refer to items 11a, 12b, and 13b* 1 ☐ All weeks accounted for – *Skip to Check Item E* 2 ☐ Some weeks not accounted for – *Ask 14*		
14. Now let me see. During 1965 there were about (*52 weeks minus entries in items 11a, 12b, or 13b*) ______ weeks that you were not working or looking for work. What would you say was the main reason that you were not looking for work? *If "Other," specify here* ________________	**14.** 1 ☐ Ill or disabled and unable to work 2 ☐ Retired 3 ☐ Couldn't find work 4 ☐ Vacation 5 ☐ Other	
CHECK ITEM E 1 ☐ "O" in 6d – *Ask 15a* 2 ☐ "P," "G," or "WP" in 6d – *Skip to 15b*		
15a. I see you are self-employed. Did you work for anyone else for wages or salary in 1965?	**15a.** 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 15b* 2 ☐ No – *Skip to Check Item F*	
b. In 1965, for how many employers did you work?	**b.** Number of employers ________ 1 ☐ Did not work in 1965	

Notes

C. WORK EXPERIENCE BEFORE 1965

Do not use

CHECK ITEM F

Refer to item 7

1 ☐ Job recorded in 7 began in 1961 or later – *Ask 16a*

2 ☐ All others – *Skip to 17a*

16a. I'd like to know about the job you had just before you started working at (*entry in 6a*). What kind of work were you doing when you left your previous job?

b. What kind of business or industry was that?

c. Were you –

1) An employee of PRIVATE company, business, or individual for wages, salary, or commission?

2) A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)?

3) Self-employed in OWN business, professional practice, or farm?

4) Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?

16c.

1 ☐ P – Private

2 ☐ G – Government

3 ☐ O – Self-employed

4 ☐ WP – Without pay

d. Where was that job located? . . . .

d. City or county

State

e. In what year did you START working at that job? . . . .

e. Year

f. In what year did you STOP working at that job? . . . .

f. Year

g. Then you worked there for (*"f" minus "e"*) _____ years, is that correct?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Correct dates in "e" and "f" as necessary*

g. Number of years _________
OR if less than 1 year –

1 ☐ 6 months or more

2 ☐ Less than 6 months

h. How did you happen to leave that job?

17a. Now, of all the jobs you have ever had, I'd like to know about the one at which you worked longest. For whom did you work then?

17a. 1 ☐ Same as current (last) job

2 ☐ Same as job before current (last) job

} *Ask 17b and skip to 18*

3 ☐ Other – *Ask 17b–i*

b. What kind of work were you doing longest on that job?

c. What kind of business or industry was that?

d. Were you –

1) An employee of PRIVATE company, business, or individual for wages, salary, or commission?

2) A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)?

3) Self-employed in OWN business, professional practice, or farm?

4) Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?

d.

1 ☐ P – Private

2 ☐ G – Government

3 ☐ O – Self-employed

4 ☐ WP – Without pay

e. Where was that job located? . . . .

e. City or county

State

f. In what year did you START working at that job? . . . .

f. Year

g. In what year did you STOP working at that job? . . . .

g. Year

C. WORK EXPERIENCE BEFORE 1965 – Continued

Do

17h. Then you worked there for (*"g" minus "f"*) _______ years, is that correct? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Correct dates in "f" and "g" as necessary*	**17h.** Number of years _________
i. How did you happen to leave that job? _______________ _______________	
18a. Let's look back now to when you stopped going to school full-time, I'd like to know about the first job at which you worked at least a month. For whom did you work then?	**18a.** 1 ☐ Same as current job 2 ☐ Same as job before current (last) job 3 ☐ Same as longest job *Ask 18b and skip to 19* 4 ☐ Other – *Ask 18b–i*
b. What kind of work were you doing when you started working on that job? _______________	
c. What kind of business or industry was that? _______________	
d. Were you – 1) An employee of PRIVATE company, business, or individual for wages, salary, or commission? 2) A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)? 3) Self-employed in OWN business, professional practice, or farm? 4) Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?	**d.** 1 ☐ P – Private 2 ☐ G – Government 3 ☐ O – Self-employed 4 ☐ WP – Without pay
e. Where was that job located?	**e.** City or county State
f. In what year did you START working at that job?	**f.** Year
g. In what year did you STOP working at that job?	**g.** Year
h. Then you worked there for (*"g" minus "f"*) _______ years, is that correct? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Correct dates in "f" and "g" as necessary*	**h.** Number of years _________
i. How did you happen to leave that job? _______________ _______________	
19. Now, instead of talking about your employers, let's talk about the kinds of work you have done. I'd like you to think about the best KIND of work you have ever done. What kind of work was that? _______________	
20. Altogether, how long have you worked as (*entry in 19*)?	**20.** 1 ☐ Under a year – Months _________ 2 ☐ 1–4 years 3 ☐ 5–9 years 4 ☐ 10–19 years 5 ☐ 20 years or more
CHECK ITEM G	1 ☐ Entry in item 19 same as entry in item 6e – *Skip to Check Item H* 2 ☐ Entry in item 19 different from entry in item 6e – *Ask 21*

## C. WORK EXPERIENCE BEFORE 1965 – Continued		Do not use
21. How old were you when you last worked as (*entry in 19*)?	**21.** Age ____________	
22. Would you like to be working as (*entry in 19*) now? *If "No," specify here* ____________	**22.** 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 23* 2 ☐ No – Why not? – *Specify and skip to Check Item H*	
23. Why would you say you are not working as (*entry in item 19*)? ____________		

Notes

D. ATTITUDES TOWARD WORK

CHECK ITEM H	Respondent is in – 1 ☐ Labor Force Group "A" ("WK" in 1 or "Yes" in 2 or 3) – *Ask 24* 2 ☐ Labor Force Group "B" ("LK" in 1 or "Yes" in 4) – *Skip to 35a* 3 ☐ All others – *Skip to 37a*		

24. How do you feel about the job you have now? Do you . . . . Respondent's comments: ____________ ____________	**24.** 1 ☐ Like it very much? 2 ☐ Like it fairly well? 3 ☐ Dislike it somewhat? 4 ☐ Dislike it very much? } *Enter respondent's comments*	
25. What are the things you like best about your job? (*Try to obtain three things.*) 1. ____________ 2. ____________ 3. ____________		
26. What are the things about your job that you don't like so well? (*Try to obtain three things.*) 1. ____________ 2. ____________ 3. ____________		
27. What would you say is the more important thing about any job – good wages or liking the kind of work you are doing? Respondent's comments: ____________	**27.** 1 ☐ Good wages 2 ☐ Liking the work	
28a. If, by some chance, you were to get enough money to live comfortably without working, do you think that you would work anyway? ____________	**28a.** 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 28b* 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 28c* 3 ☐ Undecided – *Skip to 28d*	
b. (*If "Yes" in 28a*) Why do you feel that you would work? ____________		
c. (*If "No" in 28a*) Why do you feel that you would not work? ____________		

F. HEALTH

Do no
use

CHECK ITEM I	1 ☐ Respondent is in Labor Force Group "A" or "B" (1 or 2 marked in Check Item H) – *Skip to 43b* 2 ☐ Other (3 marked in Check Item H) – *Ask 43*	

43. Does your health or physical condition –	**43.**		
a. Keep you from working?	**a.** 1 ☐ Yes	*Skip to 44a*	2 ☐ No – *Ask 43b*
b. Limit the kind of work you can do?	**b.** 1 ☐ Yes		2 ☐ No – *Ask 43c*
c. Limit the amount of work you can do?	**c.** 1 ☐ Yes		2 ☐ No – *Skip to 45*

44a. *(If "Yes" in any of 43a–c)* In what way are you limited?

____

b. How long have you been limited in this way?	**b.** Years__________
45. Would you rate your health, compared with other men of about your age, as excellent, good, fair, or poor?	**45.** 1 ☐ Excellent 3 ☐ Fair 2 ☐ Good 4 ☐ Poor

☐ Respondent not married – *Skip to 48a*

46. Does your wife's health or physical condition –	**46.**		
a. Keep her from working?	**a.** 1 ☐ Yes	*Skip to 47a*	2 ☐ No – *Ask 46b*
b. Limit the kind of work she can do?	**b.** 1 ☐ Yes		2 ☐ No – *Ask 46c*
c. Limit the amount of work she can do?	**c.** 1 ☐ Yes		2 ☐ No – *Ask 46d*
d. Limit the amount or kind of housework she can do?	**d.** 1 ☐ Yes		2 ☐ No – *Skip to to 48a*

47a. *(If "Yes" in any of 46a–d)* In what way is she limited?

____

b. How long has she been limited in this way?	**b.** Years__________

Notes

G. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

48a. Now, I'd like to ask some questions about your education and specialized training. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school you have ever attended?	**48a.** 00 ☐ Never attended school 1 Elem. 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐ 2 High 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 3 College 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6+ ☐
b. Did you finish this grade (year)?	**b.** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
c. *(If H3 or H4)* Did you take a vocational or commercial curriculum in high school?	**c.** 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 48d* 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 49a*

d. Primarily, what kind of training did you receive?

____

E. RETIREMENT PLANS		Do not use
39a. *(If currently employed)* Is there a compulsory retirement plan where you work; that is, do you have to stop working at your present job at a certain age?	**39a.** 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 39b* 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know } *Skip to 40a*	
b. At what age?	**b.** Age ________	
c. Would you work longer than that if you could?	**c.** 1 ☐ Yes – *Skip to 41a* 2 ☐ No – *Ask 39d*	
d. Do you expect to retire before this age?	**d.** 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 40a* 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 41a*	
40a. At what age do you expect to stop working at a (your) regular job?	**40a.** 1 ☐ Age ______ *Ask 40b* 2 ☐ Don't plan to stop working 3 ☐ Already stopped } *Skip to 42a* 4 ☐ Don't know – *Skip to 41a*	
b. Why do you expect to stop working at a (your) regular job at this age? ________________________________		
41a. Some men, when they stop working at a regular job, take another job. Other men decide not to work any more at all. Which of these do you think you will do? *If "Other" specify here* ________________	**41a.** 1 ☐ Take another job – *Ask 41b* 2 ☐ Not work at all 3 ☐ Other } *Skip to 42a*	
b. *(If "Take another job" in 41a)* What kind of work will you try to get? ________________________________		
c. About how many hours a week do you think you will want to work?	**c.** Hours ________	
42a. Will you ever be eligible to receive Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits?	**42a.** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Already receiving benefits 4 ☐ Don't know	
b. Will you be eligible for any other retirement benefits, such as personal plans, private employee, government employee, or military retirement plans?	**b.** 1 ☐ Personal plans 2 ☐ Private employee 3 ☐ Government employee 4 ☐ Military 5 ☐ Already receiving benefits 6 ☐ No 7 ☐ Don't know	

Notes

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D. ATTITUDES TOWARD WORK – Continued

Do not use

34c. Are there any particular employers to whom you would apply?
(List employers and enter number in space provided.)

34c. Number of employers listed ________
0 ☐ None – *Skip to 39a*

1. ______________________________
2. ______________________________
3. ______________________________

d. *(If entry in 34c)* Why do you mention these particular employers?

____

______________________________ *Skip to 39a*

Labor Force Group B respondents only – *2 marked in Check Item H*

35a. If you were offered a job IN THIS AREA at the same pay as your last job, would you take it?

(If box 2 or 3 marked, specify here) ______________________________

35a. 1 ☐ Yes, definitely
2 ☐ It depends. On what?
3 ☐ No – Why not?
} Specify

b. If you were offered a job IN ANOTHER PART OF THE COUNTRY at the same pay as your old job, would you take it?

(If box 2 or 3 marked, specity here) ______________________________

b. 1 ☐ Yes, definitely
2 ☐ It depends. On what?
3 ☐ No – Why not?
} Specify

36a. If, by some chance, you were to get enough money to live comfortably without working, do you think that you would work anyway?

36a. 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 36b*
2 ☐ No – *Skip to 36c*
3 ☐ Undecided – *Skip to 36d*

b. *(If "Yes" in 36a)* Why do you feel that you would work?

______________________________ *Skip to 38*

c. *(If "No" in 36a)* Why do you feel that you would not work?

______________________________ *Skip to 38*

d. *(If "Undecided" in 36a)* On what would it depend?

______________________________ *Skip to 38*

All others – *3 marked in Check Item H*

37a. If you were offered a job by some employer IN THIS AREA, do you think you would take it?

(If box 2 or 3 marked, specify here) ______________________________

____

37a. 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 37b–c*
2 ☐ It depends. On what
3 ☐ No – Why not?
} Specify then skip to 38

b. What kind of work would it have to be?

____

c. What would the wage or salary have to be?

(If amount given per hour, record dollars and cents; otherwise, round to the nearest dollar.)

c. $ ________ per ________

38. What would you say is the more important thing about any job – good wages or liking the kind of work you are doing?

Respondent's comments ______________________________

38.
1 ☐ Good wages
2 ☐ Liking the work
} *Enter respondent's comments and skip to 40a*

D. ATTITUDES TOWARD WORK – Continued

Do not use

28d. *(If "Undecided" in 28a)* On what would it depend?

____

29a. Suppose someone IN THIS AREA offered you a job in the same line of work you're in now. How much would the new job have to pay for you to be willing to take it?

(If amount given per hour, record dollars and cents, otherwise, round to the nearest dollar.)

Respondent's comments: ________________

29a. $ ________ per ________

1 ☐ I wouldn't take it at any conceivable pay

2 ☐ I would take a steady job at same or less pay

b. What if this job were IN SOME OTHER PART OF THE COUNTRY – how much would it have to pay in order for you to be willing to take it?

(If amount given per hour, record dollars and cents; otherwise, round to nearest dollar.)

Respondent's comments: ________________

b. $ ________ per ________

1 ☐ I wouldn't take it at any conceivable pay

2 ☐ I would take a steady job at same or less pay

(If "0" in 6d, skip to 40; otherwise, ask 30)

30. If for some reason you were permanently to lose your present job tomorrow, what would you do?

If "Other," specify here ________________

30.
1 ☐ Retire – *Ask 31*
2 ☐ Take another job I know about – *Skip to 32a*
3 ☐ Go into business – *Skip to 33a*
4 ☐ Look for work – *Skip to 34a*
5 ☐ Other – *Skip to 39a*

31. *(If "Retire" in 30)* Why do you think you would retire?

________________________________ *Skip to 39a*

32a. *(If "Take another job" in 30)* For whom would you work?

____

b. What kind of business or industry would this be?

____

c. What kind of work do you think you would be doing?

____

d. In what city (or county) and State would this job be located?

32d. City or county
State
Skip to 39a

33a. *(If "Go into business" in 30)* What kind of business?

____

b. In what city (or county) and State would it be located?

33b. City or county
State
Skip to 39a

34a. *(If "Look for work" in 30)* What kind of work would you look for?

____

b. How would you go about looking for this kind of work?

If "Other," specify here ________________

34b.
1 ☐ Check with public employment agency
2 ☐ Check with private employment agency
3 ☐ Check directly with employer
4 ☐ Place or answer ads
5 ☐ Check with friends or relatives
6 ☐ Other

G. EDUCATION AND TRAINING – Continued		**Do not use**
49a. Aside from regular school, did you ever take a program in business college or technical institute such as draftsman or electronics training, etc.?	**49a.** 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 49b* 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 50a*	
b. Did you finish or complete this program?	**b.** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	
c. What type of training did you take? ____________________		
d. How long did this training last?	**d.** Months __________	
e. Do you use this training on your present job (or last job if not employed)?	**e.** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	
50a. Aside from regular school, did you ever take a full-time program lasting 6 weeks or more at a company training school?	**50a.** 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 50b* 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 51a*	
b. Did you finish or complete this program?	**b.** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	
c. Why type of training did you take? ____________________		
d. How long did this training last?	**d.** Months __________	
e. Do you use this training on your present job (or last job if not employed)?	**e.** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	
51a. Aside from regular school, did you ever take a vocational training program in the Armed Forces?	**51a.** 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 51b* 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 52a*	
b. Did you finish or complete this program?	**b.** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	
c. What type of training did you take? ____________________		
d. How long did this training last?	**d.** Months __________	
e. Do you use this training on your present job (or last job if not employed)?	**e.** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	
52a. Aside from regular school, did you ever take any other vocational, technical, or apprenticeship training (NOT counting on-the-job training given informally)?	**52a.** 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 52b* 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 53a*	
b. Did you finish or complete this program?	**b.** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	
c. Why type of training did you take? ____________________		
d. How long did this training last?	**d.** Months __________	
e. Do you use this training on your present job (or last job if not employed)?	**e.** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	
53a. Since you stopped going to school full time, have you taken any additional general courses such as English, math, or science?	**53a.** 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 53b* 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 54*	
b. Did you finish or complete this course?	**b.** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	
c. What kind of course did you take? ____________________		
d. How long did this course last?	**d.** Months __________	
e. Do you use this training on your present job (or last job if not employed)?	**e.** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	

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H. ASSETS AND INCOME		Do not use
54. Is this house (apartment) owned or being bought by you (or your wife), or is it rented? *If "Other," specify here* ________	**54.** 1 ☐ Owned or being bought by respondent (or wife) – *Go to Check Item J* 2 ☐ Rented 3 ☐ No cash rent 4 ☐ Other (2–4) *Skip to 56a*	
CHECK ITEM J 1 ☐ Respondent lives ON farm – *Skip to 56a* 2 ☐ Respondent DOES NOT live on farm – *Ask 55a*		
55a. About how much do you think this property would sell for on today's market?	**55a.** $________ 0 ☐ None	
b. How much do you (or your wife) owe on this property for mortgages, back taxes, loans, etc.? *(Mortgages include deeds of trust, land contracts, contracts for deed, etc.)*	**b.** $________ 0 ☐ None	
56a. Do you (or your wife) rent, own, or have an investment in a farm?	**56a.** 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 56b* 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 57a*	
b. What is the total market value of your farm operation? *(Include value of land, buildings, house, if you own them, and the equipment, livestock, stored crops, and other assets. Do not include crops held under Commodity Credit Loans.)*	**b.** $________	
c. Does that include the value of this house?	**c.** 1 ☐ Yes – *Skip to 56e* 2 ☐ No – *Ask 56d*	
d. How much do you think this house would sell for on today's market?	**d.** $________ 0 ☐ None	
e. How much do you owe on mortgages or other debts in connection with the farm itself, the equipment, livestock, or anything else? *(Do not count Commodity Credit Loans.)*	**e.** $________ 0 ☐ None	
57a. Do you (or your wife) own or have an investment in a business or professional practice?	**57a.** 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 57b* 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 58a*	
b. What is the total market value of all assets in the business, including tools and equipment? In other words, how much do you think this business would sell for on today's market? *(Obtain value of respondent's and wife's share only.)*	**b.** $________ 0 ☐ None	
c. What is the total amount of debts or liabilities owed by the business? *(Include all liabilities, as carried on the books. Respondent's and wife's share only.)*	**c.** $________ 0 ☐ None	
58a. Do you (or your wife) own any other real estate – not counting the property on which you are living?	**58a.** 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 58b* 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 59a*	
b. About how much do you think this property would sell for on today's market?	**b.** $________ 0 ☐ None	
c. How much is the unpaid amount of any mortgages on this property?	**c.** $________ 0 ☐ None	
d. How much other debt do you have on this property, such as back taxes or assessments, unpaid amounts of home improvement loans, or home repair bills, etc.?	**d.** $________ 0 ☐ None	
59a. Do you (or your wife) own an automobile?	**59a.** 1 ☐ Yes – How many? ________ *Ask 59b* 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 60*	
b. What is the make and model year of this automobile? *(If more than 1 car, ask about newest car.)*	**b.** Make ________ Model year ________	
c. Do you owe any money on this automobile?	**c.** 1 ☐ Yes – How much? $________ 2 ☐ No	

FORM LGT-101 (4-5-66)

H. ASSETS AND INCOME – Continued		Do not use
60. Do you (or other members of your family living here) have any money in savings or checking accounts, savings and loan companies, or credit unions?	**60.** 1 ☐ Yes – How much? $ ________ 2 ☐ No	
61. Do you (or any other members of your family living here) have any of the following? **a.** U.S. Savings Bonds?	**61.** **a.** 1 ☐ Yes – What is their face value? $ ________ 2 ☐ No	
b. Stocks, bonds, or shares in mutual funds?	**b.** 1 ☐ Yes – What is their market value? $ ________ 2 ☐ No	
c. Personal loans to others or mortgages you hold (money owed to you by other people)?	**c.** 1 ☐ Yes – How much? $ ________ 2 ☐ No	
62. Aside from any debts you have already mentioned, do you (and your wife) now owe any money to stores, doctors, hospitals, banks, or anyone else, excluding 30-day charge accounts?	**62.** 1 ☐ Yes – How much altogether? $ ________ 2 ☐ No	
63. Now I'd like to ask a few questions on your family's income in 1965. **a.** In 1965, how much did you receive from wages, salary, commissions, or tips from all jobs, before deductions for taxes or anything else?	**63.** **a.** $ ________ 0 ☐ None	
b. *(If respondent is married)* In 1965, how much did your wife receive from wages, salary, commissions, or tips from all jobs, before deductions for taxes or anything else?	**b.** $ ________ 0 ☐ None	
c. *(If other family members in household)* In 1965, how much did all other family members living here receive from wages, salary, commissions, or tips from all jobs, before deductions for taxes or anything else?	**c.** $ ________ 0 ☐ None	
64a. In 1965, how much did you receive from working on your own or in your own business, professional practice, or partnership? Gross income ________ less expenses ________ = Net	**64a.** Net income $ ________ 0 ☐ None 1 ☐ Loss	
b. In 1965, how much did all other family members living here receive from working on their own or in their own business, professional practice, or partnership? Gross income ________ less expenses ________ = Net	**b.** Net income $ ________ 0 ☐ None 1 ☐ Loss	
65. In 1965, how much did your family receive from operating a farm? Gross income ________ less expenses ________ = Net	**65.** Net income $ ________ 0 ☐ None 1 ☐ Loss	
CHECK ITEM K *Make the following checks* 1 ☐ Respondent worked in 1965 (*number of weeks entered in 11a on page 5*). An amount should be entered in 63a, 64a, or 65. 2 ☐ Respondent did not work in 1965 (*"None" box marked in 11a on page 5*). The "None" box should be marked in 63a, 64a, and 65.		
66a. In 1965, did you receive any unemployment compensation?	**66a.** 1 ☐ Yes { How many weeks? ________ How much did you receive altogether? $ ________ 2 ☐ No	
b. *(If other family members in household)* In 1965, did any other family members living here receive any unemployment compensation?	**b.** 1 ☐ Yes – How much? ________ 2 ☐ No	
67. In addition, during 1965, did anyone in this family living here receive any rental income from roomers and boarders, an apartment in this house or another building, or other real estate? Gross income ________ less expenses ________ = Net	**67.** Net income $ ________ 0 ☐ No	

H. ASSETS AND INCOME – Continued

		Do not use
68. In 1965, did anyone receive interest or dividends on savings, stocks, bonds, or income from estates or trusts?	**68.** 1 ☐ Yes – How much? $________ 2 ☐ No	

69. In 1965, did anyone in this family living here receive income as a result of disability or illness such as *(read list)*:

(If "Yes" to any items in list, enter amount and indicate whether received by respondent or other family member.)

	Yes	No	**69.** Amount	Mark one column for each amount entered: Respondent	Mark one column for each amount entered: Other family member
1. Social Security?	1 ☐	2 ☐	$		
2. Veteran's compensation or pension?	1 ☐	2 ☐	$		
3. Workmen's compensation?	1 ☐	2 ☐	$		
4. Aid to the Blind or the Permanently or Totally Disabled?	1 ☐	2 ☐	$		
5. Anything else? – *Specify type*	1 ☐	2 ☐	$		
________________			$		
________________			$		
			$		

		Do not use
70. In 1965, did anyone receive any (other) Social Security payments?	**70.** 1 ☐ Yes – How much? $________ Who? 2 ☐ Wife 3 ☐ Other 4 ☐ No	
71. In 1965, did anyone receive any (other) public assistance or welfare payments? *If* "Yes" – What type? ________________	**71.** 1 ☐ Yes – How much? $________ 2 ☐ No	
72a. In 1965, did you buy any food stamps under the Government's Food Stamp Plan?	**72a.** 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 72b* 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 73*	
b. In how many months did you buy stamps?	**b.** Months________	
c. How much was your monthly bonus?	**c.** $________	
73. In 1965, did anyone receive any pensions from local, State, or Federal Government? *If* "Yes" – What type? ________________	**73.** 1 ☐ Yes – How much? $________ 2 ☐ No	
74. In 1965, did anyone receive any other type of income? (For example, royalties, annuities, contributions from family members living elsewhere, etc.) *If* "Yes" – What type? ________________	**74.** 1 ☐ Yes – How much? $________ 2 ☐ No	

Notes

I. FAMILY BACKGROUND

		Do no use
75. Now I have some questions on your family background. Where were you born?	**75.** State County City or town OR ☐ Outside U.S. – *Specify country*	
76. For how long have you been living in (*Name of city or county of current residence*)?	**76.** 1 ☐ Less than 1 year 2 ☐ 1 year or more – *Specify* ______ 3 ☐ All my life – *Skip to 78a*	
77. Where did you live before moving to (*Name of city or county of current residence*)?	**77.** State County City OR ☐ Outside U.S. – *Specify country*	
78a. Now I'd like to ask about your parents. Are your mother and father living?	**78a.** 1 ☐ BOTH parents alive 2 ☐ MOTHER alive, father dead 3 ☐ FATHER alive, mother dead 4 ☐ NEITHER parent alive	
b. What about your wife's parents – are her mother and father living?	**b.** 1 ☐ Respondent not married 2 ☐ BOTH parents alive 3 ☐ MOTHER alive, father dead 4 ☐ FATHER alive, mother dead 5 ☐ NEITHER parent alive	
79. Were your parents born in the U.S. or some other country?	**79.**	
a. Father	1 ☐ U.S. 2 ☐ Outside U.S. – *Specify country*	
b. Mother	1 ☐ U.S. 2 ☐ Outside U.S. – *Specify country* *If either parent born outside U.S., skip to 81a*	
80. In what country were your grandparents born?	**80.**	
a. Mother's mother	1 ☐ U.S. 2 ☐ Other – *Specify*	
b. Mother's father	1 ☐ U.S. 2 ☐ Other – *Specify*	
c. Father's mother	1 ☐ U.S. 2 ☐ Other – *Specify*	
d. Father's father	1 ☐ U.S. 2 ☐ Other – *Specify*	
81a. When you were 15 years old, were you living –	**81a.** 1 ☐ On a farm or ranch? 2 ☐ In the country, not on farm or ranch? 3 ☐ In a town or small city (under 25,000)? 4 ☐ In the suburb of a large city? 5 ☐ In a city of 25,000 – 100,000? 6 ☐ In a large city of 100,000 or more?	

I. FAMILY BACKGROUND – Continued		Do not use
81b. With whom were you living when you were 15 years old? *(If 6 or 7 marked , specify or describe below.)* ____________________ ____________________	**81b.** 1 ☐ Father and mother 2 ☐ Father and step-mother 3 ☐ Mother and step-father 4 ☐ Father 5 ☐ Mother 6 ☐ Some other adult MALE relative – *Specify* 7 ☐ Some other arrangement – *Describe* 8 ☐ On my own – *Skip to 82a*	
c. What kind of work was your father doing when you were 15 years old? *(If respondent did not live with father at that age, ask about the work of the head of the household where he lived at age 15.)* ____________________ ____________________		
d. What was the highest grade of school completed by your father (or the head of the household where you lived at age 15)?	**d.** 00 ☐ Never attended school 1 Elem. 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐ 2 High 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 3 College 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6+ ☐ 99 ☐ Don't know	
82a. How many persons, not counting yourself (or your wife), are dependent upon you for at least one-half of their support?	**82a.** Number__________ 0 ☐ None – *Skip to 83a*	
b. Do any of these dependents live somewhere else other than here at home with you? *If "Yes" – What is their relationship to you?*__________ ____________________	**b.** 1 ☐ Yes – How many? __________ 2 ☐ No	
83a. Do you have any children who do not live at home with you?	**83a.** 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 83b* x ☐ No – *Skip to 84*	
b. How many sons do you have living outside the household?	**b.** Number of sons __________	
c. How many daughters do you have living outside the household?	**c.** Number of daughters__________	
d. What is the highest grade of regular school these children have completed? *(Fill for oldest child first, then second oldest, etc.)*	**d.** 1 ☐ Son 2 ☐ Daughter Education 1 Elem. 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐ 2 High 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 3 College 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6+ ☐ 00 ☐ Never attended school 99 ☐ Don't know	
	Continue on next page if necessary.	

I. FAMILY BACKGROUND – Continued

Do not use

83d. What is the highest grade of regular school these children have completed? – Continued

(Fill for oldest child first, then second oldest, etc.)

83d. 1 ☐ Son 2 ☐ Daughter

Education

1 Elem. 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐

2 High 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐

3 College 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6+ ☐

00 ☐ Never attended school

99 ☐ Don't know

1 ☐ Son 2 ☐ Daughter

Education

1 Elem. 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐

2 High 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐

3 College 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6+ ☐

00 ☐ Never attended school

99 ☐ Don't know

1 ☐ Son 2 ☐ Daughter

Education

1 Elem. 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐

2 High 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐

3 College 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6+ ☐

00 ☐ Never attended school

99 ☐ Don't know

1 ☐ Son 2 ☐ Daughter

Education

1 Elem. 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐

2 High 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐

3 College 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6+ ☐

00 ☐ Never attended school

99 ☐ Don't know

84. What is your Social Security number? _ _ _ – _ _ – _ _ _ _

Continue with questions on next page

Notes

Now I have a few questions about the education and work experience of the other family members living here.

			Persons 6–24 years old			Persons 25 years old and over		Persons 14 years old and over		
	NAME	**RELATIONSHIP TO RESPONDENT**							If person worked at all in 1965	
Line number	List below all persons living here who are related to respondent. Enter the line number from the Household Record Card in column 85.	*(Example; wife, son, daughter-in-law, brother, etc.)*	**Is . . . attending or enrolled in school?** *Circle Y – Yes N – No*	If "Yes" – **What grade (year)?** If "No" – **What is the highest grade (year) . . . ever attended?**	**Did . . . finish this grade (year)?**	**What is the highest grade (year) of regular school . . . has ever attended?**	**Did . . . finish this grade (year)?**	**In 1965, how many weeks did . . . work either full or part time (not counting work around the house)?**	**In the weeks that . . . worked, how many hours did . . . usually work per week?**	**What kind of work was . . . doing in 1965?** *(If more than one, record the longest)*
85	86a	86b	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
		Respondent	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
			Y N		Y N		Y N			
			Y N		Y N		Y N			
			Y N		Y N		Y N			
			Y N		Y N		Y N			
			Y N		Y N		Y N			
			Y N		Y N		Y N			
			Y N		Y N		Y N			
			Y N		Y N		Y N			
			Y N		Y N		Y N			

95. *(Ask at the completion of the interview. If more than one respondent in the household, ask for each.)*

We would like to contact you again next year at this time to bring this information up to date. Would you please give me the name, address, and telephone number of two relatives or friends who will always know where you can be reached even if you move away?

Enter information below and transcribe to Household Record Card.

Name	Relationship to respondent	Address	Telephone number
1.			
2.			

Notes

Budget Bureau No. 41–R2316; Approval Expires April 30, 1968

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Title 13 U.S. Code). It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

FORM LGT-111
(3-10-67)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS

SURVEY OF WORK EXPERIENCE OF MEN 45 – 59

1967

RECORD OF CALLS

Date	Time	Comments
1.	a.m. p.m.	
2.	a.m. p.m.	
3.	a.m. p.m.	
4.	a.m. p.m.	

RECORD OF INTERVIEW

Interview time		Date completed	Interviewed by
Began	Ended		
a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.		

NONINTERVIEW REASON

1 ☐ Unable to contact respondent – *Specify* ______

2 ☐ Refused ______

3 ☐ Temporarily absent ______

4 ☐ Deceased ______

5 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______

TRANSCRIPTION FROM HOUSEHOLD RECORD CARD

Item 13 – Marital status of respondent (verified)

1 ☐ Married, spouse present
2 ☐ Married, spouse absent
3 ☐ Widowed
4 ☐ Divorced
5 ☐ Separated
6 ☐ Never married

If respondent has moved, enter new address

1. Number and street

2. City	3. County
4. State	5. ZIP code

I. CURRENT LABOR FORCE STATUS

1. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK –

Working
Looking for work
or something else?

1 ☐ WK – Working – *SKIP to 2a*
2 ☐ J – With a job but not at work
3 ☐ LK – Looking for work
4 ☐ R – Retired
5 ☐ S – Going to school
6 ☐ U – Unable to work – *SKIP to 5*
7 ☐ OT – Other – *Specify*

____

2c. Do you USUALLY work 35 hours or more a week at this job?

1 ☐ Yes – What is the reason you worked less than 35 hours LAST WEEK?

2 ☐ No – What is the reason you USUALLY work less than 35 hours a week?

(Mark the appropriate reason)

01 ☐ Slack work
02 ☐ Material shortage
03 ☐ Plant or machine repair
04 ☐ New job started during week
05 ☐ Job terminated during week
06 ☐ Could find only part-time work
07 ☐ Holiday (legal or religious)
08 ☐ Labor dispute
09 ☐ Bad weather
10 ☐ Own illness
11 ☐ On vacation
12 ☐ Too busy with housework, school, personal business, etc.
13 ☐ Did not want full-time work
14 ☐ Full-time work week under 35 hours
15 ☐ Other reason – *Specify*

____

(If entry in 2c, SKIP to 6 and enter job worked at last week.)

2. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house?

(Note: If farm or business operator in household, ask about unpaid work.)

1 ☐ Yes × ☐ No – *SKIP to 3*

2a. How many hours did you work LAST WEEK at all jobs? __________

2b. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

1 ☐ 49 or more – *SKIP to 6*
2 ☐ 1 – 34 – *ASK 2c*
3 ☐ 35 – 48 – *ASK 2d*

2d. Did you lose any time or take any time off LAST WEEK for any reason such as illness, holiday, or slack work?

1 ☐ Yes – How many hours did you take off? ________
2 ☐ No

(Correct 2a if last time not already deducted; if 2a reduced below 35, fill 2c, otherwise SKIP to 6.)

2e. Did you work any overtime or at more than one job LAST WEEK?

1 ☐ Yes – How many extra hours did you work? ________
2 ☐ No

(Correct 2a if extra hours not already included and SKIP to 6.)

(If "J" in 1, SKIP to 3a.)

3. Did you have a job (or business) from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?

1 ☐ Yes × ☐ No – *SKIP to 4*

3a. Why were you absent from work LAST WEEK?

1 ☐ Own illness
2 ☐ On vacation
3 ☐ Bad weather
4 ☐ Labor dispute
5 ☐ New job to begin within 30 days – *ASK 4c2*
6 ☐ Temporary layoff (Under 30 days)
7 ☐ Indefinite layoff (30 days or more or no definite recall date)
ASK 4c3
8 ☐ Other – *Specify*

____

3b. Are you getting wages or salary for any of the time off LAST WEEK?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
3 ☐ Self-employed

3c. Do you usually work 35 hours or more a week at this job?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

(SKIP to 6 and enter job held last week.)

Notes

I. CURRENT LABOR FORCE STATUS – Continued

(If "LK" in 1, SKIP to 4a.)

4. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?

1 ☐ Yes   × ☐ No – *SKIP to 5*

4a. What have you been doing in the last 4 weeks to find work?

(Mark all methods used; do not read list.)

Checked with –

1 ☐ State employment agency
2 ☐ Private employment agency
3 ☐ Employer directly
4 ☐ Friends or relatives
5 ☐ Placed or answered ads
6 ☐ Nothing – *SKIP to 5*
7 ☐ Other – *Specify – e.g., MDTA, union or professional register, etc.*

____

4b. Why did you start looking for work? Was it because you lost or quit a job at that time *(Pause)* or was there some other reason?

1 ☐ Lost job
2 ☐ Quit job
3 ☐ Health improved
4 ☐ Wanted temporary work
5 ☐ Other – *Specify in notes*

4c. 1) How many weeks have you been looking for work?
2) How many weeks ago did you start looking for work?
3) How many weeks ago were you laid off?

Number of weeks ____________

4d. Have you been looking for full-time or part-time work?

1 ☐ Full-time work   2 ☐ Part-time work

4e. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK?

1 ☐ Yes →
2 ☐ Already has a job
3 ☐ Temporary illness
4 ☐ Going to school
5 ☐ Other – *Specify*

6 ☐ No

____

4f. When did you last work at a regular full-time or part-time job or business?

1 ☐ June 15, 1966 or later – *SKIP to 6*
2 ☐ Before June 15, 1966 – *SKIP to 19a, page 8*
3 ☐ Never worked – *SKIP to 41a, page 15*

5. When did you last work at a regular full-time or part-time job or business?

1 ☐ June 15, 1966 or later – *Specify month and ASK 6.*   Month ______________

2 ☐ Before June 15, 1966 and "Unable" in both item 1 and item 68R on REFERENCE PAGE – *SKIP to 41a, page 15*

× ☐ All other – *SKIP to 19a, page 8*

6. DESCRIPTION OF JOB OR BUSINESS

6a. For whom did you work? *(Name of company, business, organization or other employer)*

____

____

6b. In what city and State is . . . . located?

City ______________________

State ______________________

6c. What kind of business or industry is this? *(For example, TV and radio manufacturer, retail shoe store, State Labor Department, farm.)*

____

____

Census Use Only

6d. Were you –

1 ☐ P – An employee of PRIVATE company, business, or individual for wages, salary, or commission?

2 ☐ G – A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)?

3 ☐ O – Self-employed in OWN business, professional practice, or farm?

(If not a farm)
Is this business incorporated?

1 ☐ Yes   2 ☐ No

4 ☐ WP – Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?

6e. What kind of work were you doing? *(For example, electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer.)*

____

____

Census Use Only

I. CURRENT LABOR FORCE STATUS – Continued

CHECK ITEM A	1 ☐ "P" or "G" in item 6d – *ASK 7a* x ☐ "O" or "WP" in item 6d – *SKIP to Check Item B*
7a. Altogether, how much do (did) you usually earn at this job before deductions? *(If amount given per hour, record dollars and cents; otherwise, round to nearest dollar.)*	**7a.** Earn $ ________ per ________
b. How many hours per week do (did) you usually work at this job?	**b.** Hours ________
c. Do (did) you receive extra pay when you work(ed) over a certain number of hours?	**c.** 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK 7d* 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ No, but receive compensating time off 4 ☐ Never work overtime (2–4) } *SKIP to Check Item B*
d. After how many hours do (did) you receive extra pay?	**d.** 1 ☐ Hours ________ per day 2 ☐ Hours ________ per week
e. For all hours worked over *(entry in 7d)* are (were) you paid straight time, time and one-half, double time, or what? *(Mark as many as apply and explain)* ________________________________	**e.** 1 ☐ Straight time 2 ☐ Time and one-half 3 ☐ Double time 4 ☐ Compensating time off 5 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________ ________________________
CHECK ITEM B	Respondent is in: 1 ☐ Labor Force Group A ("WK" in 1 or "Yes" in 2 or 3) 2 ☐ Labor Force Group B ("LK" in 1 or "Yes" in 4) (1–2) } *SKIP to Check Item C* 3 ☐ Labor Force Group C (All others) – *ASK 8a*
8a. Do you intend to look for work of any kind in the next 12 months?	**8a.** 1 ☐ Yes, definitely 2 ☐ Yes, probably 3 ☐ Maybe, it depends – On what? 4 ☐ No 5 ☐ Don't know ________________________
b. Is there any particular reason why you are not looking for work at this time? *(Record reply below, then mark one box.)* ________________________________ ________________________________ ________________________________	**b.** 1 ☐ Training or school 2 ☐ Personal or family 3 ☐ Health reasons 4 ☐ Believe no work available 5 ☐ Do not want work at this time of year 6 ☐ Retired 7 ☐ Other or no reason

Notes

II. WORK EXPERIENCE AND ATTITUDES

CHECK ITEM C	1 ☐ Current employer same as last year. (Entries in items 6a and 69R on REFERENCE PAGE are the same.) – *Go to Check Item D* x ☐ All others – *SKIP to Check Item E*
CHECK ITEM D	1 ☐ Current kind of work same as last year. (Entries in items 6e and 70R on REFERENCE PAGE are the same.) – *SKIP to 10a* 2 ☐ All others – *ASK 9a*

9a. I see that you changed from *(entry in 70R on REFERENCE PAGE* to *(entry in 6e)* since last year. Is this correct?	**9a.** 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK 9b* 2 ☐ No – *Correct item 70R and Check Item D*
b. Could you tell me how you happened to make this change?	**b.** 1 ☐ Promotion 2 ☐ Job was eliminated 3 ☐ "Bumped" from job 4 ☐ Other – *Specify* ____________________ ____________________
10a. During the past 12 months, have you worked any place other than (*entry in 6a)?*	**10a.** 1 ☐ Yes – How many places? __________ –*ASK 10b* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 11a*
(If more than one, ask about the longest.) **b.** For whom did you work?	**b.** ____________________
c. Were you working for *(entry in 6a)* and *(entry in 10b)* at the same time?	**c.** 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK 11a* x ☐ No – *SKIP to 16b*
11a. During the past 12 months, have you lost any full weeks of work because of layoff?	**11a.** 1 ☐ Yes – How many? __________ – *ASK 11b* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 12a*
b. Were all of these weeks in one stretch?	**b.** 1 ☐ Yes, 1 stretch 2 ☐ No, 2 stretches 3 ☐ No, 3 or more stretches
12a. During the past 12 months, have there been any full weeks that you were not working for any other reason (do not count paid vacation or paid sick leave)?	**12a.** 1 ☐ Yes – How many? __________ – *ASK 12b* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 13a*
b. What would you say was the main reason you were not working then?	**b.** 1 ☐ Ill or disabled and unable to work 2 ☐ Retired 3 ☐ Couldn't find work 4 ☐ Vacation without pay 5 ☐ Other – *Specify* ____________________

II. WORK EXPERIENCE AND ATTITUDES – *Continued*

13a. Would you say that you like your job more, less, or about the same as you did when we talked to you last year?	**13a.** 1 ☐ More 2 ☐ Less } *ASK 13b* 3 ☐ Same – *SKIP to Check Item K, page 11*
b. What would you say is the main reason you like your job (more, less) than last year?	**b.** __________ __________ __________ *SKIP to Check Item K, page 11*

CHECK ITEM E	1 ☐ Respondent was in Labor Force Group B or C last year (Item 71R on REFERENCE PAGE) – *Go to Check Item F* 2 ☐ All others – *SKIP to 15a*
CHECK ITEM F	1 ☐ Respondent is currently in Labor Force Group A (Box 1 in Check Item B) – *ASK 14a* 2 ☐ Respondent is currently in Labor Force Group B or C (Box 2 or 3 in Check Item B) – *SKIP to 14c*

14a. When did you start working at your present job?	**14a.** Month __________ Year ______
b. Have you held any other jobs in the past 12 months?	**b.** 1 ☐ Yes – How many? ______ –*SKIP to 14e* x ☐ No – *SKIP to 17a, page 8*
c. Last year when we talked to you, you weren't working. Have you worked at all since then?	**c.** 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK 14d* x ☐ No – *SKIP to 19a, page 8*
d. How many jobs have you held?	**d.** Number of jobs held ________
(If more than one, ask about longest) **e.** Now, I'd like to know about the job you held. For whom did you work?	**e.** __________ –*SKIP to 16b* x ☐ Same as current (last) job in 6a – *SKIP to 17a, page 8*

Notes

II. WORK EXPERIENCE AND ATTITUDES – Continued

15a. Last year when we talked to you, you were working at *(entry in 69R on REFERENCE PAGE).* When did you stop working there?	**15a.** Month ______ Year ______
b. Why did you happen to leave that job?	**b.** ______ ______
c. Last year, you were working as *(entry in 70R on REFERENCE PAGE).* Did you do any other kind of work for that employer between then and the time you left?	**c.** 1 ☐ Yes – How many kinds? ______ *–ASK 15d* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 15e*
(If more than one ask about the longest) **d.** What kind of work did you do?	**d.** ______ ______
e. How many jobs have you held between the time you stopped working at *(entry in 69R on REFERENCE PAGE)* and started your present (last) job?	**e.** 1 Number of jobs ______ x ☐ None – *SKIP to 17a*
(If more than one, ask about the longest) **16a.** Now I'd like to know about the job you had between the job you held last year and your current job (or now). For whom did you work?	**16a.** ______ x ☐ Same employer as 6a – *SKIP to 17a*
b. What kind of business or industry was that?	**b.** ______
c. Were you – 1) An employee of PRIVATE company, business, or individual for wages, salary, or commission? 2) A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)? 3) Self-employed in OWN business, professional practice, or farm? 4) Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?	**c.** 1 ☐ P – Private 2 ☐ G – Government 3 ☐ O – Self-employed 4 ☐ WP – Without pay
d. How many hours per week did you usually work?	**d.** Hours per week ______
e. When did you START working at that job?	**e.** Month ______ Year ______
f. When did you STOP working at that job?	**f.** Month ______ Year ______
g. How did you happen to leave that job?	**g.** ______ ______
h. What kind of work were you doing when you left that job?	**h.** ______
i. Did you ever do any other kind of work at that job?	**i.** 1 ☐ Yes – How many kinds? ______ *– ASK 16j* x ☐ No – *SKIP to 17a*
(If more than one, ask about the longest) **j.** What kind of work?	**j.** ______

II. WORK EXPERIENCE AND ATTITUDES – Continued

17a. During the past 12 months, in how many different weeks did you work altogether?	**17a.** Number of weeks ________ 0 ☐ None – *SKIP to 19a*
b. During the weeks you worked, how many hours per week did you usually work?	**b.** Hours per week ________
CHECK ITEM G	1 ☐ 52 weeks in 17a – *ASK 18a* 2 ☐ 1 – 51 weeks in 17a – *SKIP to 18b*
18a. Did you lose any full weeks of work during the past 12 months because you were on layoff from a job or lost a job?	**18a.** 1 ☐ Yes – How many weeks? ________ – *Adjust 17a and SKIP to 18c* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to Check Item H*
b. You say you worked *(entry in 17a)* weeks during the past 12 months. In any of the remaining *(52 minus entry in 17a)*_____ weeks were you looking for work or on layoff from a job?	**b.** 1 ☐ Yes – How many weeks? ________ – *ASK 18c* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to Check Item H*
c. Were all of these weeks in one stretch?	**c.** 1 ☐ Yes, 1 stretch 2 ☐ No, 2 stretches 3 ☐ No, 3 or more stretches } *SKIP to Check Item H*
(For those who did not work during the past 12 months) **19a.** Even though you did not work during the last 12 months, did you spend any time trying to find work or on layoff from a job?	**19a.** 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK 19b* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 20*
b. How many different weeks were you looking for work or on layoff from a job?	**b.** Number of weeks ________
CHECK ITEM H	Refer to items 17a, 18b, and 19b 1 ☐ All weeks accounted for – *SKIP to Check Item I* 2 ☐ Some weeks not accounted for – *ASK 20*
20. Now let me see. During the past 12 months, there were about *(52 minus entries in items 17a, 18b, or 19b)*_______ weeks that you were not working or looking for work. What would you say was the main reason that you were not looking for work? *(Record reply below, then mark one box.)* ________________________________ ________________________________	**20.** 1 ☐ Ill or disabled and unable to work 2 ☐ Retired 3 ☐ Couldn't find work 4 ☐ Vacation 5 ☐ Job couldn't pay as much as welfare 6 ☐ Other
CHECK ITEM I	Respondent is in – 1 ☐ Labor Force Group A ("WK" in 1 or "Yes" in 2 or 3) – *Go to Check Item J* 2 ☐ Labor Force Group B ("LK" in 1 or "Yes" in 4) – *SKIP to 27, page 10* 3 ☐ Labor Force Group C (All others) – *SKIP to 28a, page 10*
CHECK ITEM J	Respondent: 1 ☐ Was in Labor Force Group B last year (Item 71R on REFERENCE PAGE) – *ASK 21* 2 ☐ Was in Labor Force Group C last year (Item 71R on REFERENCE PAGE) – *SKIP to 22a* 3 ☐ Works for a different employer from 1966 (Entries in item 69R on REFERENCE PAGE and item 6a differ) – *SKIP to 29, page 10* 4 ☐ Works for same employer as in 1966 (Entries in item 69R on REFERENCE PAGE and item 6a are the same)– *SKIP to 30a, page 11*

II. WORK EXPERIENCE AND ATTITUDES – Continued

21. When we interviewed you last year you were looking for work. How did you happen to find out about the job you now have? *(Mark all methods used)*	**21.** 1 ☐ Checked with State employment agency 2 ☐ Checked with private employment agency 3 ☐ Checked directly with employer 4 ☐ Placed or answered ads 5 ☐ Checked with friends or relatives 6 ☐ Other – *Specify* ____________________ ____________________ *SKIP to 23*
22a. When we interviewed you last year, you were not looking for work. What made you decide to take a job?	**22a.** 1 ☐ Recovered from illness 2 ☐ Bored 3 ☐ Needed money 4 ☐ Heard about job I qualified for 5 ☐ Other -- *Specify* ____________________ ____________________
b. How did you happen to find out about the job you have now? *(Mark all methods used)*	**b.** 1 ☐ Checked with State employment agency 2 ☐ Checked with private employment agency 3 ☐ Checked directly with employer 4 ☐ Placed or answered ads 5 ☐ Checked with friends or relatives 6 ☐ Other – *Specify* ____________________
23. How do you feel about the job you have now? Do you . . . Respondent's comments: ____________________ ____________________ ____________________	**23.** 1 ☐ Like it very much? 2 ☐ Like it fairly well? 3 ☐ Dislike it somewhat? 4 ☐ Dislike it very much? *Enter respondent's comments*

24. What are the things you like best about your job?

a. ____

b. ____

c. ____

25. What are the things about your job that you don't like so well?

a. ____

b. ____

c. ____

II. WORK EXPERIENCE AND ATTITUDES – Continued

26a. Suppose someone IN THIS AREA offered you a job in the same line of work you're in now. How much would the new job have to pay for you to be willing to take it? *If amount given per hour, record dollars and cents, otherwise round to nearest dollar.* Respondent's comments: ____________________ ____________________	**26a.** 1 ☐ $ ____________ per ____________ 2 ☐ I wouldn't take it at any conceivable pay 3 ☐ I would take a steady job at same or less pay 4 ☐ Would accept job; don't know specific amount
b. What if this job were IN SOME OTHER PART OF THE COUNTRY – how much would it have to pay in order for you to be willing to take it? *If amount given per hour, record dollars and cents, otherwise round to nearest dollar.* Respondent's comments: ____________________ ____________________	**b.** 1 ☐ $ ____________ per ____________ 2 ☐ I wouldn't take it at any conceivable pay 3 ☐ I would take a steady job at same or less pay 4 ☐ Would accept job; don't know specific amount 5 ☐ Depends on location; cost of living *SKIP to Check Item K*
27. If you were offered a job IN THIS AREA at the same pay as your last job, would you take it?	**27.** 1 ☐ Yes, definitely 2 ☐ It depends on type of work 3 ☐ It depends if satisfied with company 4 ☐ It depends – other – *Specify below* 5 ☐ No, pay not high enough 6 ☐ No, other – *Specify* ____________________ *SKIP to Check Item K*
28a. If you were offered a job by some employer IN THIS AREA, do you think you would take it?	**28a.** 1 ☐ Yes, definitely 2 ☐ It depends on right kind of work 3 ☐ It depends on satisfactory wages *ASK 28b–c* 4 ☐ It depends on hours 5 ☐ It depends – *Specify below* 6 ☐ No, health won't permit 7 ☐ No, retired; don't want to work 8 ☐ No, other – *Specify* *SKIP to Check Item K* ____________________ ____________________
b. What kind of work would it have to be?	**b.** ____________________
c. What would the wage or salary have to be? *If amount given per hour, record dollars and cents, otherwise round to nearest dollar.*	**c.** $ ____________ per ____________ *SKIP to Check Item K*
29. How do you feel about the job you have now? Do you . . . Respondent's comments: ____________________ ____________________	**29.** 1 ☐ Like it very much? 2 ☐ Like it fairly well? 3 ☐ Dislike it somewhat? 4 ☐ Dislike it very much? *Enter respondent's comments*

II. WORK EXPERIENCE AND ATTITUDES – Continued

30a. Would you say you like your present job more, less, or about the same as the job you held last year?	**30a.** 1 ☐ More 2 ☐ Less } *ASK 30b* 3 ☐ Same – *SKIP to Check Item K*
b. What would you say is the main reason you like your present job (more, less)?	**b.** ________________ ________________
CHECK ITEM K	*Refer to name and address label on cover page.* x ☐ Respondent lives in same area (SMSA, county) as in 1966 – *SKIP to 33* 2 ☐ Respondent lives in different area (SMSA, county) than in 1966 – *ASK 31a*
31a. When we interviewed you last year you were living in *(city in address on cover page)*. About how many miles from here is that?	**31a.** Miles ________
b. How did you happen to move here?	**b.** ________________ ________________
32a. Did you have a job lined up here at the time you moved?	**32a.** 1 ☐ Yes, have same job 2 ☐ Yes, transferred with same employer 3 ☐ Yes, other } *SKIP to 33* 4 ☐ No – *ASK 32b*
b. How many weeks did you look before you found work?	**b.** Number of weeks ________ 9 ☐ Still haven't found work
33. Now I'd like your opinion about something. People have different ideas about whether married women should work. I am going to read five statements about a married woman with children between the ages of 6 and 12. Please select the one statement that best describes your feeling about her taking a full-time job outside the home.	**33.** 1 ☐ She should never work 2 ☐ It's OK only if it is absoutely necessary to make ends meet 3 ☐ It's OK if the family would like the extra income 4 ☐ It's OK if she prefers to work 5 ☐ She should work

Notes

III. RETIREMENT PLANS

CHECK ITEM L

Respondent is in –

1 ☐ Labor Force Group A – *ASK 34a*

2 ☐ All others – *SKIP to 35*

(If currently employed) **34a.** Is there a compulsory retirement plan where you work; that is, do you have to stop working at your present job at a certain age?	**34a.** 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK 34b* 2 ☐ No } *SKIP to 35* 3 ☐ Don't know } *SKIP to 35*
b. At what age?	**b.** Age ________
c. Would you work longer than that if you could?	**c.** 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 36a* 2 ☐ No – *ASK 34d*
d. Do you expect to retire before this age?	**d.** 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK 35* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 36a*
35. At what age do you expect to stop working at your (a) regular job?	**35.** 1 ☐ Age ________ –*ASK 36a* 2 ☐ Don't plan to stop working } *SKIP to Check Item M* 3 ☐ Already stopped working } *SKIP to Check Item M* 4 ☐ Don't know – *ASK 36a*
36a. Have you given any thought to what you will do after you retire from your (a) regular job?	**36a.** 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK 36b* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to Check Item M*
b. What do you think you will do?	**b.** 1 ☐ Travel, visit friends 2 ☐ Enjoy a hobby 3 ☐ Relax; take it easy 4 ☐ Take another job; go into business 5 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________________

CHECK ITEM M

Refer to item 72R on REFERENCE PAGE

1 ☐ Entry in item 35 same as response last year } *SKIP to 38a*

2 ☐ Response last year was NA } *SKIP to 38a*

3 ☐ Entry in item 35 differs from response last year – *ASK 37*

37. Last year when we interviewed you, you said that you *(entry in item 72R on REFERENCE PAGE)*. Is there any particular reason why you've changed your mind?	**37.** ________________ ________________

Notes

FORM LGT-111 (3-10-67)

IV. HEALTH

38a. Would you say your health or physical condition now is better, about the same, or worse than a year ago?	**38a.** 1 ☐ Better now } 2 ☐ Worse now } *ASK 38b–c* 3 ☐ About the same – *SKIP to 39a*
b. In what way is your health or physical condition (better, worse) now?	**b.**
c. Has this change had any effect upon the kind or amount of work you can do?	**c.** 1 ☐ Yes – *Specify how below* 2 ☐ No – *ASK 39a*
0 ☐ Respondent not married – *SKIP to 40a*	
39a. Would you say your wife's health or physical condition now is better, about the same, or worse than a year ago?	**39a.** 1 ☐ Better now } 2 ☐ Worse now } *ASK 39b–c* 3 ☐ About the same – *SKIP to 40a*
b. In what way is your wife's health or physical condition (better, worse) now?	**b.**
c. Has this change had any effect upon the kind or amount of work or housework she can do?	**c.** 1 ☐ Yes – *Specify how below* 2 ☐ No – *Go to 40a*

Notes

V. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

40a. Since our interview last year, have you taken any training courses or educational program of any kind, either on the job or elsewhere?	**40a.** 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK 40b–i* x ☐ No – *SKIP to 41a*
b. What kind of training or education program did you take? *(Record reply below, then mark one box.)* ____________________ ____________________	**b.** 1 ☐ Professional, technical 2 ☐ Managerial 3 ☐ Clerical 4 ☐ Skilled manual 5 ☐ Other
c. Where did you take this training or course? *(Record reply below, then mark one box.)* ____________________ ____________________	**c.** 1 ☐ Business college, technical institute 2 ☐ Company training school 3 ☐ Correspondence course 4 ☐ Regular school 5 ☐ Other
d. How long did this course or training last?	**d.** Weeks __________
e. How many hours per week did you spend on this training?	**e.** 1 ☐ 1 – 4 2 ☐ 5 – 9 3 ☐ 10 – 15 4 ☐ 15 – 19 5 ☐ 20 or more
f. Did you complete this program?	**f.** 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 40h* 2 ☐ No, dropped out – *ASK 40g* 3 ☐ No, still enrolled – *SKIP to 40h*
g. Why didn't you complete this program?	**g.** ____________________ ____________________
h. Why did you decide to get more training?	**h.** ____________________ ____________________
☐ Respondent not employed – *SKIP to 41a* *(If employed)* **i.** Do you use this training on your present job?	**i.** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

Notes

VI. ASSETS AND INCOME

41a. So far as your overall financial position is concerned, would you say you are better off, about the same, or worse off now than you were when we interviewed you last year?	**41a.** 1 ☐ About the same – *SKIP to 42a* 2 ☐ Better off } *ASK 41b* 3 ☐ Worse off }
b. In what ways are you (better, worse) off?	**b.** ____________________ ____________________
42. Now I'd like to ask a few questions on your income in 1966.	**42.**
a. In 1966, how much did you receive from wages, salary, commissions, or tips from all jobs before deductions for taxes or anything else?	**a.** $ ____________ 0 ☐ None
☐ Respondent is not married – *SKIP to 42c* **b.** *(If respondent is married)* In 1966, how much did your wife receive from wages, salary, commissions, or tips from all jobs, before deductions for taxes or anything else?	**b.** $ ____________ 0 ☐ None
☐ No other family members 14 years or older – *SKIP to 43a* **c.** *(If other family members in household)* In 1966, how much did all other family members living here receive from wages, salary, commissions, or tips from all jobs, before deductions for taxes or anything else?	**c.** $ ____________ 0 ☐ None
43a. In 1966, did you receive any income from working on your own or in your own business, professional practice, or partnership? Gross income ________ less expenses ________ =Net	**43a.** 1 ☐ Yes – How much? $ ____________ 2 ☐ No
☐ No other family members 14 years or older – *SKIP to 44* **b.** In 1966, did any other family members living here receive any income from working on their own or in their own business, professional practice, or partnership? Gross income ________ less expenses ________ =Net	**b.** 1 ☐ Yes – How much? $ ____________ 2 ☐ No
44. In 1966, did your family receive any income from operating a farm? Gross income ________ less expenses ________ =Net	**44.** 1 ☐ Yes – How much? $ ____________ 2 ☐ No
45. In addition, during 1966 did anyone in this family living here receive any rental income from roomers and boarders, an apartment in this house, or another building, or other real estate? Gross income ________ less expenses ________ =Net	**45.** 1 ☐ Yes – How much? $ ____________ 2 ☐ No
46. In 1966, did anyone in this family living here receive interest or dividends on savings, stocks, bonds, or income from estates or trusts?	**46.** 1 ☐ Yes – How much? $ ____________ 2 ☐ No

VI. ASSETS AND INCOME – Continued

47a. In 1966, did you receive any unemployment compensation?	**47a.** 1 ☐ Yes – How many weeks? ____________ How much did you receive altogether? $ ____________ 2 ☐ No
☐ No other family members 14 years or older – *SKIP to 48* **b.** *(If other family members in household)* In 1966, did any other family members living here receive any unemployment compensation?	**b.** 1 ☐ Yes – How much? $ ____________ 2 ☐ No

48. In 1966, did anyone in this family living here receive income as a result of disability or illness such as *(read list):*

(If "Yes" to any items in list, enter amount and indicate whether received by respondent or other family member.)

	Yes	No	Amount	Mark one column for each amount entered	
				Respondent	Other family member
1. Veteran's compensation or pension?	1 ☐	2 ☐	$		
2. Workmen's compensation?	1 ☐	2 ☐	$		
3. Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled or Aid to the Blind?	1 ☐	2 ☐	$		
4. Social Security disability payment?	1 ☐	2 ☐	$		
5. Any other disability payment? *Specify type*	1 ☐	2 ☐	$		
____________________			$		
____________________			$		
			$		

49. In 1966, did anyone in this family living here receive any other Social Security payments such as old age or survivor's insurance?	**49.** 1 ☐ Yes – How much? $ ____________ Who? 2 ☐ Wife 3 ☐ Other 4 ☐ No
50. In 1966, did anyone in this family living here receive any (other) public assistance or welfare payments?	**50.** 1 ☐ Yes – How much? $ ____________ What type? ____________ 2 ☐ No
51. In 1966, did anyone in this family living here receive any income from participating in a program under Title V – Work Experience or Training for Unemployed Parents?	**51.** 1 ☐ Yes – How much? $ ____________ 2 ☐ No
52a. In 1966, did anyone in this family living here buy any food stamps under the Government's Food Stamp Plan?	**52a.** 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK 52b* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 53*
b. In how many months did you buy stamps?	**b.** Number of months ____________
c. How much was your monthly bonus?	**c.** $ ____________

VI. ASSETS AND INCOME – Continued

53a. In 1966, did anyone in this family living here receive any pensions from local, State, or Federal Government?	**53a.** 1 ☐ Yes { How much? $ ______ What type? ______ } 2 ☐ No
b. In 1966, did anyone in this family living here receive any other retirement pensions, such as private employee, or personal retirement benefits?	**b.** 1 ☐ Yes { How much? $ ______ What type? ______ } 2 ☐ No
54. In 1966, did anyone in this family living here receive any other type of income, for example, royalties, annuities, contributions from family members living elsewhere, etc.?	**54.** 1 ☐ Yes { How much? $ ______ What type? ______ } 2 ☐ No

VII. FAMILY BACKGROUND

CHECK ITEM N

Refer to item 73R on REFERENCE PAGE

1 ☐ Respondent's parents are dead – *SKIP to Check Item O*

2 ☐ All other – *ASK 55*

55. Now I have some questions on your family background. Are your mother and father living?	**55.** 1 ☐ BOTH parents alive 2 ☐ MOTHER alive, father dead 3 ☐ FATHER alive, mother dead 4 ☐ NEITHER parent alive

CHECK ITEM O

Refer to item 74R on REFERENCE PAGE

1 ☐ Respondent not married } *SKIP to 57a*

2 ☐ Respondent's wife's parents are dead } *SKIP to 57a*

3 ☐ All other – *ASK 56*

56. Are your wife's mother and father living?	**56.** 1 ☐ BOTH parents alive 2 ☐ MOTHER alive, father dead 3 ☐ FATHER alive, mother dead 4 ☐ NEITHER parent alive
57a. How many persons, not counting yourself (or your wife), are dependent upon you for at least one-half of their support?	**57a.** Number ______ – *ASK 57b* 0 ☐ None
b. Do any of these dependents live somewhere else other than here at home with you?	**b.** 1 ☐ Yes – How many? ______ – *ASK 57c* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 58a*
c. What is their relationship to you?	**c.** ______ ______
58a. Did you ever serve in the U.S. Armed Forces?	**58a.** 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK 58b* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 59*
b. When did you serve? *(Mark as many as apply.)*	**b.** 1 ☐ Korean War (June 1950 – Jan. 1955) 2 ☐ World War II (Sept. 1940 – July 1947) 3 ☐ Peacetime (After Jan. 1955) 4 ☐ Peacetime (Before June 1950)

Now I have a few questions about the education and work experience of the other family members living here.

				Persons 6–24 years old			**Persons 14 years old and over**		
								If person worked at all in 1966	
Line number	**NAME** List below all persons living here who are related to respondent. Enter the line number from the Household Record Card in column 59.	**RELATIONSHIP TO RESPONDENT** *(Example; wife, son, daughter-in-law, brother, etc.)*	**AGE** *As of April 1, 1967*	**Is . . . attending or enrolled in school?** *Circle Y – Yes N – No*	**If "Yes" – What grade (year)? If "No" – What is the highest grade (year) . . . ever attended?**	**Did . . . finish this grade (year)?**	**In 1966, how many weeks did . . . work either full-or part-time (not counting work around the house)?**	**In the weeks that . . . worked, how many hours did . . . usually work per week?**	**What kind of work was . . . doing in 1966?** *(If more than one, record the longest)*
59	60a	60b	60c	61	62	63	64	65	66
		Respondent							
				Y N		**Y N**			
				Y N		**Y N**			
				Y N		**Y N**			
				Y N		**Y N**			
				Y N		**Y N**			
				Y N		**Y N**			
				Y N		**Y N**			
				Y N		**Y N**			
				Y N		**Y N**			

67. Last year you mentioned *(read names from back of Household Record Card)* **as persons who will always know where you can be reached even if you move away. Is this still true?** *(If so, verify the addresses and telephone numbers and enter below. If not, enter information about other persons who will know the respondent's whereabouts.)*

Name	Relationship to respondent	Address	Telephone number

VIII. REFERENCE PAGE

Item number on 1967 questionnaire	Entry on 1966 questionnaire
68R. Item 5	**68R.** Disability 1 ☐ Respondent was unable to work 2 ☐ Respondent was able to work
69R. Check Item C, items 15a and 15e, and Check Item J	**69R.** Name of employer last year ____________________ ____________________ ☐ Not employed last year
70R. Check Item D, item 9a and item 15c	**70R.** Kind of work done last year ____________________ ☐ Not employed last year
71R. Check Items E and J	**71R.** Labor Force Group 1 ☐ A 2 ☐ B 3 ☐ C
72R. Check Item M	**72R.** Retirement plans 1 ☐ Age ________ 2 ☐ Don't plan to stop working 3 ☐ Already stopped working 4 ☐ Don't know 5 ☐ NA
73R. Check Item N	**73R.** Status of parents – living or dead 1 ☐ Both parents of respondent are dead 2 ☐ All other
74R. Check Item O	**74R.** Status of wife's parents 1 ☐ Respondent not married 2 ☐ Both parents of the respondent's wife are dead 3 ☐ All other
	75R. Month of interview last year ____________________

GPO : 1967 O—256-776